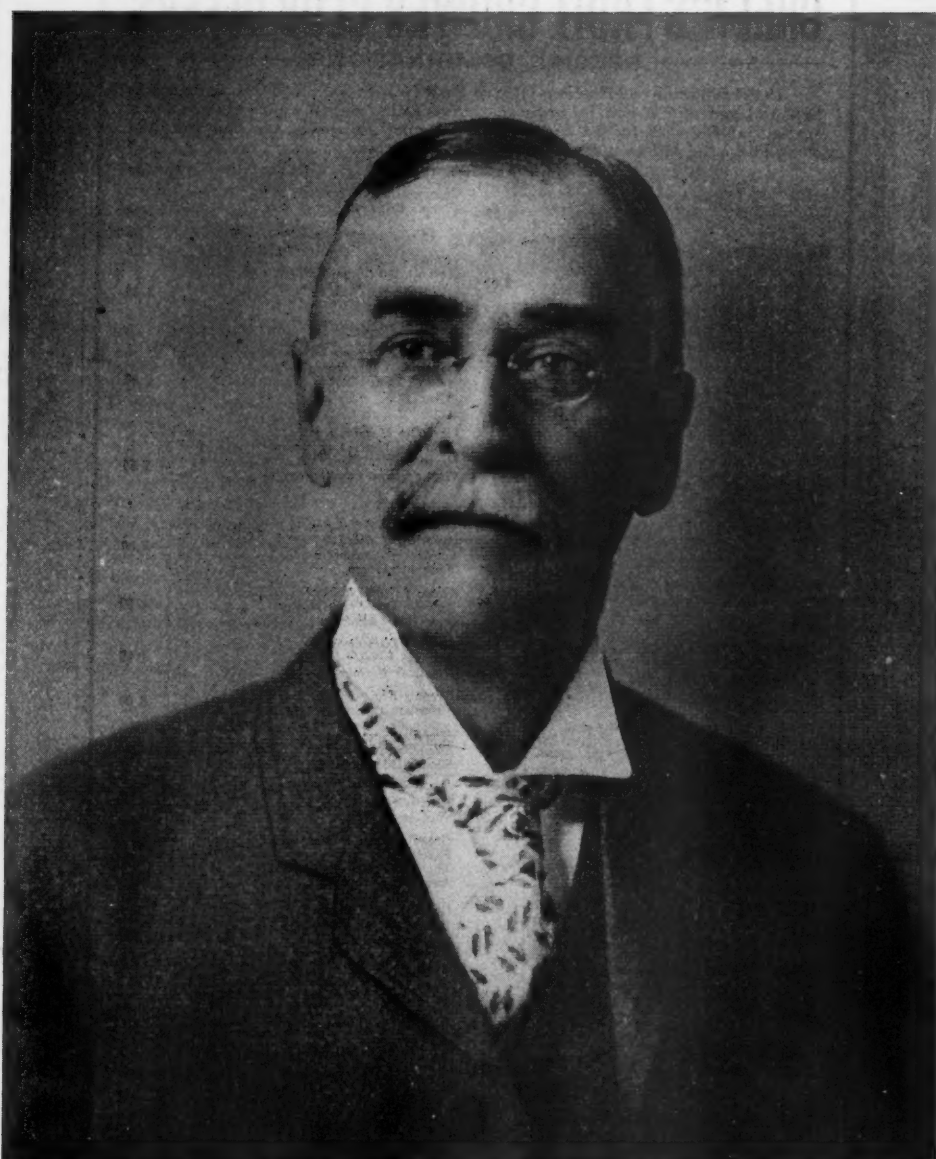


GREEN'S Fruit Grower

"A MAGAZINE WITH A MISSION"

JANUARY, 1911

Charles A. Green Editor



Thirtieth Anniversary Number

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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

A Monthly Magazine for the Fruit Growing Farmer and His Family.

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor

Volume 31.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY, 1911.

Number 1.

My Thirty Years Experience as an Editor

A Brief Record of Thirty Years as Editor of Green's Fruit Grower.

How Twenty Million Dollars have been added to the country's wealth

BY CHARLES A. GREEN.

Burke said there were three estates in Parliament, but in the Reporter's Gallery yonder, there sat a fourth estate more important far than they all.—Carlyle.

Nothing is pleasant that is not spiced with variety.—Bacon.

Variety of mere nothing gives more pleasure than uniformity of something.

The force, the mass of character, mind, heart or soul that a man can put into any work, is the most important factor in that work.—A. P. Peabody.

The world is a comedy to those who think, a tragedy to those who feel.—Horace Walpole.

Contact with the world either breaks or hardens the heart.—Chamfort.

Our Editor Reviews His Work.

I have seen many changes, not only in fruit growing but in farming and in business affairs of every kind. I have also lived to see many changes in the church, in the school, in science and in all the affairs of interest to mankind, but of these I will not attempt to speak in this article.

Thirty years ago I moved on to a run-down farm of 134 acres, twelve miles southwest of Rochester, N. Y. My object in retiring to this fertile but run-down farm was to recuperate my fortune which had been wrecked in the financial panic of 1873.

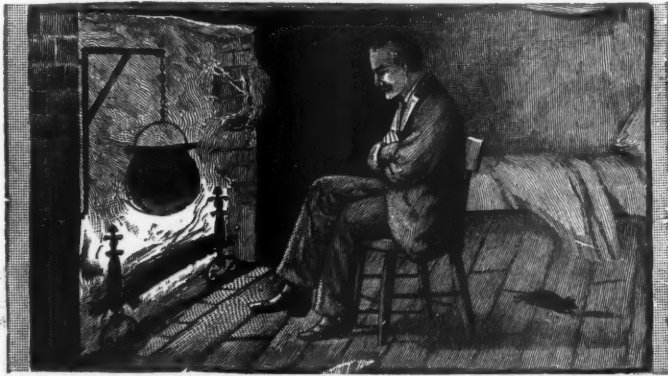
I am a natural born horticulturist. I can look back to the time when I was a child on the homestead farm, when my highest ambition was to plant an orchard, a vineyard and berry field there. Fruit growing has been the ambition of my life. I have a passion for the orchard, the vineyard, and the berry field beyond my power to express. I am wild over this subject, but was switched off from undertaking fruit growing as a business in my early life by my brothers who were bankers in the city and who seemed to require my assistance in the banking business. I therefore served an apprenticeship and for fifteen years was engaged in banking. During these fifteen years I had forgotten much of the dark side of farm life, remembering only the attractive part. Therefore when I moved to the run-down farm, though I was well equipped for farming from actual personal experience, I found hardships there which I had forgotten were a part of rural life.

For several years, after my bank experience, I studied horticulture as I have never studied any other subject. I absorbed everything I could find printed on the subject of fruit growing, not only from all the books I could find, but from back numbers in bound volumes of horticultural publications, and from visits to practical fruit growers, and attendance at horticultural meetings in my own and neighboring states. At the end of three or four years of this close study and of actual experience with my plants, vines and trees on my farm, I began to feel that I had something to communicate to others.

My Editorial Instinct.

Every horticultural editor, every man who has a love for trees is a Johnny Apple Seed. Johnny Apple Seed went through the country planting apple seed in the clearings of the forests. He was as much a missionary as the man who goes to Africa to teach the heathen.

I have ever had what is called the editorial instinct. This means the instinct to communicate. The Bible says to communicate "forget not," but the larger part of humanity forgets to communicate that which they know. Thereby the world is a great loser. If every man and woman would communicate little things which they have learned day by day, the world would advance many times as fast as it does



Dreaming of the possibilities of fruit growing as I sat before the fire place on the first night I spent alone in the old farm house.

at present. Every man learns something every month that should be of interest to almost every person living. He learns something about managing his furnace, about ventilating his house, about regulating his cellar, about pruning his orchard, spraying it, about harvesting his apples or packing them or selling, about the care of cattle, horses, swine or poultry, but in most instances that which has been learned by actual experience is lost to mankind owing to the fact that the individual fails to communicate. You may learn that a certain stove polish will explode after being applied, and injure the house or person. By refraining from communicating this fact many may be injured for life.

I claim to have been of service to mankind by communicating that which I have observed and that which I have discovered by personal experience. By thus communicating through a series of thirty years, as I have done as editor of Green's Fruit Grower and in other ways, I claim to have advanced the fruit growing interests of the United States to the extent of twenty million dollars.

That Twenty Million Dollars.

This may seem to the reader a presumptuous claim, but here are my reasons for making such a claim; for thirty years I have proclaimed from the housetop, from every available platform, and through editorials continually, this one fact: That there is no method by which farm land, properly located, can be made so profitable as by planting orchards, vineyards and berry fields. At the time I began to proclaim this, thirty years ago, it was not generally believed that this method was the most profitable method of occupying farm lands. At that time many farmers were chopping down their apple orchards, believing that they could make the land more profitable by growing corn and wheat than by growing apples or peaches. People at that time were afraid that there would be a glut in the apple market and in markets for other fruits. But look at the result. The price of apples has been increasing constantly for the last fifty years and the end is not yet. Fifty years ago beautiful apples and peaches were not salable at any price. Now a box of apples containing less than a bushel may be sold at from \$2 to \$12 a box.

Here is something that I have accomplished of which I feel very proud and of which I am not diffident in proclaiming; I have caused vast sections of new country to be planted to fruits, have induced the planting of orchards where previous to the planting of the little peach and apple trees which I have sent to every state in this country and to foreign lands it was not known that these fruits could be produced at all. Each year I have offered as

premiums to Green's Fruit Grower small trees of apple, peach, etc., to be sent by mail, postpaid. These little trees were highly prized by subscribers who lived thousands of miles away, and many miles from any railroad, where no tree agents ever wandered, and where it was almost impossible to get trees by express or freight. If the good people had not received these little trees from me they would not have planted anything because they would have had no opportunity. They did plant and care for these trees which I sent them, not knowing that they would live or that they would produce, for there were no examples of fruit growing near them. In many instances, to the surprise of these people, the apple and peach trees bore amazing fruit, finer than their imaginations had ever pictured. They called in their neighbors and friends to see this wonderful fruit, thus these small examples of fruit growing led to the establishment of vast fruit growing regions such as the Pecos Valley of Texas, the Hood river section of Oregon, of vast sections in Montana, Nebraska and elsewhere, where formerly it was not supposed that fruit growing was possible.

Why should I make such a claim as this? I make it because otherwise it would not be known. The United States government should be appreciative of the good services that horticultural and farm publications have done and are doing, but our government is not in the least appreciative. If our legislators and post office authorities would be appreciative of the service of rural publications like Green's Fruit Grower and many others they would lend a helping hand rather than discouragement.

Carlyle said that "The nation is governed by all that has tongue in the nation."

Two Cases of Rewards.

Sir Henry Bessemer added perhaps a thousand millions to the wealth of the world through his discovery of a new method of transforming iron into steel. In payment for this great discovery he was paid \$20,000,000. The sum is considered far too small for his great achievement. In Bessemer's case there was evidence of his achievement. With many others whose work has been profitable to the public the evidence is not so obvious.

I have added largely to the wealth of this country by encouraging the growing of small fruit such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and gooseberries in localities where previously there was no home supply of these useful products. Even in New York state not half of the villages have had a home supply of the delicious strawberry, raspberry and other small fruits, thus the supply for these villages must be sent in from a distance by express, and

extravagant prices are the result. Where intelligent men have accepted my advice and have grown small fruits to supply their local markets they have reaped large rewards. Many growers supplying large cities at moderate prices know but little of the prices often paid for small fruits in the villages of New York state as well as of all the other states. How many times I have said that the strawberry is the poor man's berry. The poor man living in the small village can fill his boxes with ready money every summer by planting his land to strawberries. His children can do the picking, he can sell them himself to his nearby neighbors, thus nearly all is profit.

Our national government is spending large sums to promote farming and fruit growing and in publishing books on investigations by scientists, but all this valuable work accumulated into one vast volume would not exceed and probably would not equal the amount of good which has been done during the past fifty years by rural publications which have not cost the government a dollar except in help to distribute.

The veteran Jacob Moore added largely to the wealth of this country by originating new fruits. He spent all his inheritance and died poor and un-honored except by the few who knew of his vast labors and marvelous achievements. Over his burial, at which no concourse gathered, this prayer would have been appropriate, "Lord bless the men who, dying, have not received their just reward on earth."

As a disseminator of valuable new fruits throughout this country I have been of service and added to the wealth of the country. While new fruits do not receive the attention they did in past years, the introduction of a valuable new fruit throughout this broad country cannot fail to add millions of dollars annually to the wealth of the country. Among the valuable new fruits that I have introduced are the Jessie strawberry, the Loudon raspberry, Wilder Early pear, Shaffer Colossal raspberry, Syracuse red raspberry, Red Cross currant, Diploma currant, Banana apple, Niagara peach and in a measure Elberta peach. Some of these new fruits would never have been known to the world if I had not interested myself in them. The Syracuse new red raspberry I rescued from oblivion by sending a messenger to Syracuse, buying and removing it from the garden of a man who was on his death bed. The comparison between the reward of Bessemer for his invention of steel making and the reward of the man who originates or introduces a new fruit is impressive, showing the lack of appreciation along the lines of certain of the world's work.

The Small Beginning of Green's Fruit Grower.

This publication was started in a small way. There were but few copies printed of the first edition, but as it was a pioneer publication free announcements were made throughout the country that a new publication was born. As editor I received letters from eminent horticulturists such as Patrick Barry, Marshall P. Wilder, John J. Thomas, Chas. Downing, Geo. W. Campbell and others, congratulating me upon the appearance of the new fruit publication. At the present time the first issue of so modest a publication would scarcely attract attention. That was the day of few publications, but to-day is the day of many. People of to-day seem to be climbing over each other in order to start new publications, many of which have never paid a dollar of profit.

The growth of Green's Fruit Grower in those early years was slow but sure. The people seemed to want to learn about fruit growing and I told them

in my publication all that I knew and all that I could persuade other people to tell of what they knew. It was far easier to get subscribers in those early days than it is at present, a reason is not far to seek for now there is hot competition.

I remember making what I considered a rather rash prediction to a young man who proposed engaging in the services of Green's Fruit Grower with the prospect of having a permanent financial interest in it. I told this young man that I thought it possible that within ten years Green's Fruit Grower would have 25,000 subscribers. I did not at that time dream of its having 125,000 subscribers as it has at present.

During the first year or two of its publication Green's Fruit Grower was printed at Rochester, N. Y. The printed sheets were rolled up and brought by stage to Green's fruit farm, were folded and wrapped at the farm by my workers, were again placed upon the stage and returned to Rochester and mailed. This was a round-about and expensive method of mailing the publication, but it was the best we could do at that time. One winter when the snow banks had piled high above the fences as we could not get to the village post office with teams, therefore a dozen of us men tramped down to the village, single file, to get the issue of Green's Fruit Grower. Each man returned to the farm with a big roll of Fruit Growers on his back. So careful we were that our readers should not be disappointed in not receiving their paper at the usual time.

Short Supply of Horticultural Literature.

Horticultural literature was in short supply thirty years ago. At the present time there is more literature pertaining to plants, vines and trees and orchards and vineyards, but there is still a scarcity of valuable material of this kind. Fruit growers are busy men, not inclined as a class to spend time on written communications. There are many essays on fruit growing, prepared for reading at the annual horticultural meetings throughout the country, but as a rule these communications are drawn out at great length and give detailed instructions similar to thousands of other communications that are continually published. The literature sent out from experimental stations is usually too lengthy for publications having one hundred thousand or more subscribers. The editor often turns to the summary of these reports for publication.

What of the Future?

No one can look into the future and learn definitely what is to occur. In the near future publications will not be so profitable as in the past. It costs more to publish periodicals than formerly. Wages for type setting are higher and the cost of paper greatly exceeds that of past years. Then there is the prospect of higher postage, which the publisher is paying now, but which in past years the subscriber paid for. But whatever occurs the slogan of Green's Fruit Grower will ever be, "Better and Better, Improvement on Improvement," and to this end we ask suggestions from our readers as to which part of our publication they like best and how we can improve our publication.

Said by Wise Men.

Writing, after all, is a cold and coarse interpreter of thought. How much of the imagination, how much of the intellect, evaporates and is lost while we seek to embody it in words.—Bulwer.

To write well is at once to think well, to feel rightly, and to render properly; it is to have, at the same time, mind, soul, and taste.—Buffon.

A man who writes well writes not as others write, but as he himself writes; it is often in speaking badly that he speaks well.—Montesquieu.

The writer does the most who gives his reader the most knowledge, and takes from him the least time.—Sydney Smith.

We enjoy ourselves only in our work—in our doing; and our best doing is our best enjoyment.—Jacobi.

No abilities, however splendid, can command success without intense labor and persevering application.—A. T. Stewart.

The Maxims.—First—Fit yourself for the work there is for you to do in this world and lose no time about it.

Second—Have all the fun that is coming to you.

Third—Go ahead, do something, and be willing to take responsibility.

Fourth—Learn by your mistakes.

Method is not less requisite in ordinary conversation than in writing, providing a man would talk to make himself understood.—Addison.

The Value of Fruit as Food

By Professor Lazenby of the Ohio State University.

In order to support life and growth and to maintain the strength and efficiency of the human body, some things are absolutely necessary. Among these, named perhaps in order of importance, are, pure air; wholesome, nutritious food; prompt and regular removal of the excreta; unbroken sleep; and some form of muscular exercise.

Science teaches that the energy of the sun which lights and heats this restless planet which we inhabit is stored in wood and coal, petroleum and gas, and is constantly being transformed into the heat of the furnace, the light of the lamp, the power of the steam engine, or into electricity and then into light or heat, or mechanical power again. The same energy from the sun is stored in the protein, the fats, the carbohydrates of the various foods we use, and the physiologists and chemists are to-day telling us how they are transmitted into the heat that warms our bodies, and into the power exerted by muscle, nerve and brain.

If the propositions just stated are correct, food may be defined as anything which taken into the body aids in the building of tissues, keeping up the body heat, or in the production of energy. The most healthful foods

per cent. in apricots and peaches, to about 12 per cent. in some varieties of grapes and cherries. An average, well-grown, fully matured apple contains about 8 per cent. of sugar.

3. Free organic acids; one per cent.

4. Fats usually are wanting except in the olive.

5. Protein, forming not more than .2 of one per cent.

6. Pectose, which gives firmness to fruit, and which upon boiling yields various fruit jellies. It often forms from three to five or more per cent. of the weight.

7. Cellulose and starch, the former often called vegetable fibre, is the material that forms the cell walls, and is found in all parts of all plants. It is less abundant in fine fruits than in any other part of plants. Starch which is found so largely in the cereals, and in certain garden vegetables, is almost wholly absent in ripe fruit, being converted into sugar during the process of ripening.

8. A very small percentage of ash or mineral salts.

The substances named above, with the possible exception of cellulose, are all essential constituents of an ideal or well rounded diet.

The proportion of the more important nutrients, however, is so small that



A flock of geese in a productive orchard. Every poultry yard should be partially shaded with trees, preferably fruit trees, for they will bear heavy crops of the finest specimens. The henry yard is an ideal place for any kind of fruit trees. The soil there is free from grass and weeds, requires no cultivation, is remarkably fertile and in every way adapted to promote the growth and welfare of the trees. If you plant fruit trees in your poultry yard you make double use of the land. You grow a crop of fruit and a crop of poultry at the same time.

are those which are best fitted to the wants of the user, and the best foods are those which are most wholesome and most economical.

One of the most pitiable errors with respect to certain food products is that which somehow confounds them with medicine. For example, when one eats freely of fruits he does not feel justified in simply saying he does so because he finds them agreeable, he likes and enjoys them, but is constrained to look wise, and solemnly observe that "fruits are healthy." Some even go so far as to have for each bodily ailment a different variety of fruit. Let us banish the idea of making a drugstore of our fruit gardens and orchards, and cease looking upon the family fruit dish as a sort of homoeopathic pill box.

Foods are not medicine. A medicine is something which is taken into the body to produce a certain specific and unusual effect, the object being to counteract some injurious tendency, or correct some abnormal condition. If taken when not needed its effect is likely to be directly injurious.

Among the many kinds and classes of wholesome foods, few should rank higher in importance and value than the common fruits from orchards and gardens. In satisfying our natural appetite for fruit that is well matured, juicy and fine flavored, we probably reach the highest form of palate gratification with the least possible digestive effort.

What Trees Contain.

Our ordinary fruits contain eight distinct substances or compounds in greater or less proportion. These are:

1. Water, from 85 to 90 per cent. of the total weight of fresh, well-matured fruit.

2. Sugar in the form of grape and fruit sugar, ranging from about 1.5

much of our fruit has little direct nutritive value.

In order to support life and maintain strength, strawberries and apples like most other fruits, must be eaten in connection with more concentrated foods.

Care in Freezing Weather.

"Take precautions against fruit frosting in storage. Where there is danger from freezing set a large tub of warm water in the cellar to raise the temperature. If freezing occurs, allow the fruit to thaw slowly. Do not handle it while frozen or rapid decay will result. The average cellar without a furnace and well ventilated provides good storage quarters. The windows can be opened during the cold fall nights and closed during the day, at which time they can be covered to exclude sunshine and to keep down temperature.

"Where storage cellars are not available pits, similar to potato pits may be used. Select a sandy, well drained location, dig a shallow pit, cover the sides with straw, pile apples in the center, and cover with a layer of straw followed by a light layer of earth. As the season advances put on more straw and earth, and where extreme cold occurs use an outer layer of fresh stable manure.

"Apples can be used from the pit during the winter. Open the pit near the surface of the ground and in refilling the opening use great care to close it effectively against frost. The varieties of apples best suited for pit storage in Wisconsin are the Russett, Northern Greening, Windsor, and Scott's Winter. Under favorable storage conditions, such varieties as the Snow, McIntosh, Dudley and Wealthy can be carried in the ordinary cellar far into the winter, where care has been exercised in selecting good sound fruit."

Red Cross Best Currant.

Currants.—Generally speaking, the currant produced a very light crop, and was harvested during a very short period. Red Cross proved to be the best yielder, and during the past season proved its value above all others. They sold well in local markets.

Gooseberries.—These also produced a light crop; they were gathered soon and sold at a good, round price. Downing, the favorite of all others, is the best for all purposes. Industry produced some fine berries, some being exceptionally large, but cannot be considered anything more than a novelty.

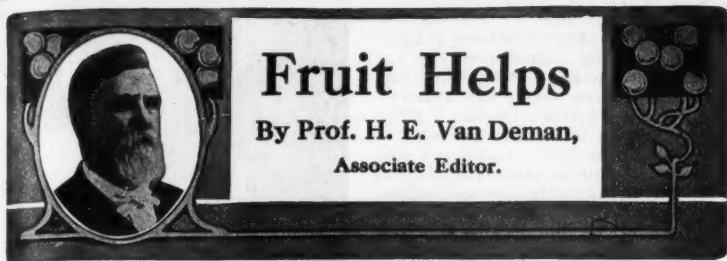
Raspberries.—The past season I consider a banner raspberry year; prices were not as high per box as they are sometimes, but the yield per acre was much greater. Season was exceptionally favorable for gathering the crop. It was a trifle dry, which, no doubt, made the berries some smaller. The usual loss which occurs in a wet picking season was avoided and the entire crop was gathered.

Plums.—This fruit seems to be somewhat neglected, not being planted as heavy as it should be. Crop during the past season was good for the acreage and the prices ruled very high.

Peaches.—Of all mid-season fruits, there is none finer than the peach. A very heavy crop was on almost all trees last year, but the acreage is light, owing to dropping out of many discouraged growers. The season was unfavorable to the development of the fruit, being very hot and dry at that season when the peach should be growing its best. Especially was this true of the mid-season and late varieties. Greensboro did very well, indeed, producing a large crop of good, average size, marketable fruit. In some localities and on orchards which were bearing for the first or second time the fruit was extra fine. One orchard in Burlington county produced XX fine Mt. Rose, Old Mixon, Reeves Favorite and Elberta, which sold at from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per half bushel basket in the Trenton market. Some very fine fruit of Fox's Seedling, Crawford's Late and Iron Mountain, as well as Elberta, came to the Trenton markets from the upper counties of the state. While I saw many very fine peaches during the past season, the greater bulks were small and undersirable, due to the overloaded condition of the trees and the unfavorable weather during the growing season. Monmouth county reports crop large, prices good, selling from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per half bushel basket local and Newark markets; varieties, Champion, Elberta, Mt. Rose and Fox's.

Blackberries.—The outlook for a crop of this berry was never better than during the early part of the season, and I began to wonder what to do with the crop. Before picking season came things did not look so good. Weather was very hot and dry and bushes were overloaded. Fruit badly dried up on the Eldorado and many canes were lacking of leaves. Picking season began July 10th with not a half crop of Eldorado, and I did not have to worry any more about finding a market. Still, I would always plant Eldorado, if I grew blackberries for home use or market. With good care, planted on rather stiff soil, well fed and pruned properly, it is the best early blackberry in cultivation to-day. Ward, which ripens fully a week later, proved to be grand berry during the past season, yielding a heavy crop of fine, large, showy berries of good quality on both heavy and light soils. It withstood the drought well, and now has proven that it cannot only stand the winter, but the hot dry summer, as well. Monmouth county, the home of the Ward, reports a very heavy yield. Crops of two hundred bushels per acre, with prices in local and Newark markets ranging from 8c to 14c per quart, were grown in that county. With us the season was short, with a heavy crop of Ward and light one of Eldorado, and prices were good.

"The best storage conditions are a somewhat moist atmosphere but not too moist or the development of molds and fungus growths is favored," writes Prof. Moore. "The air should be just moist enough to keep the fruit from shrivelling. The temperature should be at the freezing point of water or a little below, about 30 to 31 degrees Fahrenheit, at least approach these temperatures as nearly as possible. After being placed in storage apples should be handled very little. If the fruit is of first quality and kept at the advised temperature there is no necessity for sorting. In special cases where rotting has occurred, if sorting is necessary the fruit may be gone over once or twice and the decayed apples picked out."



Fruit Helps

By Prof. H. E. Van Deman,
Associate Editor.

Far Western Notes.

After having finished judging the apple shows in the northwest, I started homeward by way of California. First is the beautiful fertile valley of the Willamot in Oregon. This is Washington Irving's spelling of the name, which was the name of the tribe of Indians that inhabited the valley. It has rich soil in nearly all places, a mild climate, timber in abundance and usually plenty of rain for all crops grown. Prunes, apples, pears and all the ordinary fruits flourish there. Walnut orchards are producing well and many more are being planted. A better place for general farming I never saw. The Umpqua valley is just south of it, which is smaller but equally good and still farther south the famous Rogue River country. The valley where the fruit is nearly all grown is that of Bear Creek, which is a tributary of the Rogue and heads in the Siskiyou mountains next to the northern line of California. Medford is in the center of this great fruit region and is a live and thrifty young city. The apples and pears grown there are famous and the peaches and strawberries about Ashland are equal to any grown anywhere. I have seen peaches from there by the bushel that weighed a pound each and one shown at the Lewis & Clark Exposition weighed twenty-nine ounces and it was perfect in every way.

From the fruitful valleys of Oregon the way led over the Siskiyou mountains and I purposely made the trip by daylight. The scenery is unspeakably grand. When the crest was reached we were far above the ordinary clouds. They lay below us in the valleys between the mountain ridges like great seas of soft, white cotton, gently swayed into waves by the air currents in the most fantastic manner. This was a grand sight and yet there was another even more inspiring, for, to the southward there stood against the clear sky a great white monument, erected in the ages of long ago by the Divine Creator. It was the tall dome of Mount Shasta. One who has a soul within him never tires seeing the mountains. They are all different one from the other. They have individuality. I had but lately seen about all the great mountains of the Cascade Range from British Columbia southward, including hay-cock-like St. Helens, rugged Adams, and pyramidal Hood, but Shasta was none the less interesting and glorious. As the way led down winding course into the head of the great Sacramento valley the greatness of this mountain was more and more apparent. Its vast base, more than a hundred miles in circumference, was clothed with dark green forest. Above this was the snowy dome, irregular in outline but chaste in its pure white covering that almost glistened in the sunshine. We sped along its base for many hours and when night came on the moon covered it with a softer, milder glow that can never be forgotten, with its lovely grandeur. For a hundred miles and more Shasta dominates the upper Sacramento valley and it is a fitting monument of so great a country.

It was my purpose to see the olive orchards about Oroville in particular and I did so. Having friends there who are not only olive growers but makers of the best olive oil and picked ripe olives known to the trade. Their great business was started in a most humble way by a German widow lady who had the good sense to know that ripe olives when properly pickled were a food (which green are not) and delicious as well, and she had the faith to believe that the public would in time recognize these facts, and buy and consume them in large quantities. Therefore this determined woman, Mrs. Freda Ehmann, began to pickle ripe olives instead of green ones and with her own hands, through years of patient industry worked out the problem. To-day the Ehmann Olive Co., which includes the members of the family, ship carloads of the most wholesome and delicious ripe, pickled olives to all the great markets of the country and also abroad. Those who nibble at green olives, and think them good, should try ripe ones, for they are both

nourishing and delicious. Olive oil is also made by the same company and of the purest and best character.

Olive orchards are planted about the same as apple orchards and the trees require about the same room. Their form is symmetrical and round and the leaves are narrow, about like those of the willow and silvery green, being whitish on the under side. They pay for good culture, by thriftiness and fruit produced. A little frost does not hurt them. There are many varieties, the Mission being the best one yet grown in California. All kinds are very bitter in the natural state and this character must be taken out before they are fit to eat. It is done by treating with potash, which is afterwards soaked out in pure water.

Oranges are grown about Oroville, and very good ones. They ripen early, before those of southern California, and were about all gone when I was there early in December.



TOULOUSE GEESE ON A MIDDLEPORT, N. Y., FARM.

Many millions of gold have been mined at this place. The whole region, on both sides of the Feather river, is underlaid with gold bearing dirt and gravel. It was one of the old pioneer "panning" regions and now there are monstrous dredges working over miles of territory. Farms are turned upside down for the gold in them and afterwards they are, in some cases, leveled down and put into crops again. This has been done with a part of the town. It is worked from ten to fifty feet deep and the gravel and stone is sold for road material, concrete and other such uses.

After a short time spent at the annual meeting of the State Fruit Growers' Association at Stockton, I passed to the walnut, orange and lemon orchard region of southern California, and the great vineyards, too. All these were of the greatest interest and although much has been written of them all, there could be much more said that might do good. A short time was spent delightfully at Los Angeles with an old schoolmate and soldier comrade who is now one of the leading bankers of that metropolis. But dollars do not appeal to me as do trees and I was soon away to the date orchards of "the deserts" as they are thought to be and as they are where there is no water available.

There are a few regions in this country where the date may be grown with good success. One of these is in the lower Colorado desert and about the Salton Sea in particular. This latter place is a great valley of rich land, lying between the most barren of mountain ranges and lower than sea level for the most part. The climate is hot, hotter, hottest and that is just what the date palm requires along with no rain yet plenty of water in the soil or at least available for irrigation. The oases of northern Africa are of just such character and some of them are lower than sea level, with springs of good water, thus furnishing climate, soil and water suitable to the production of this beautiful and useful tree, the date palm.

Realizing that we had similar conditions in this country, when I was serv-

ing as pomologist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington about twenty-five years ago I conceived the idea of sending to Africa for rooted suckers of the choicest varieties of the date for introduction here. There was then no seed and plant introduction bureau. I had to lay out and dig out the entire plan in the best way possible. I studied the consular maps of the date growing countries, corresponded with our foreign representatives of the Department of State on the subject of getting the plants we needed. To make the tale short, I got from Egypt, Algeria and Arabia several of the best kinds and by overcoming many obstacles finally had them safely planted in 1890 at seven places selected in the supposed date growing regions of the United States. One was in southern New Mexico but that proved too cool. Three in southern California were unsuitable for one reason and another, chiefly too cool or too wet a climate and the plants did not thrive. At Indio, California, which is in the Salton Sea district and twenty-two feet lower than the ocean, they did well. So did those planted at Yuma and Phoenix, Arizona, although they are out of the very low region yet very dry and hot. Since my pioneer importations and their successful establishment our government has done much more of this work and there are now thousands of date trees and of many varieties growing luxuriantly in the soil of America. There is a government date garden at Mecca, which is at the west end of Salton Sea and

be true. A good start is made. The climate, soil and opportunity await the hand of man. Some are already started and others will follow.

Answers to Inquiries.

One of our correspondents wants to know, "Where there are three buds in one place on the new growth of a peach branch is the central one a growth bud?"

Reply: In short it may be said, yes. The peach is different from most of our fruit trees in the manner of placing its fruit buds. They are never on spurs, as are those of the apple, pear, plum, etc., in nearly every case, but are formed at the base of the leaves on the new growth. Sometimes there is only one in a place, sometimes two and rarely more. In such cases as two buds are seen only one is a fruit bud, and where there are three those on the outside are fruit buds and the central one is always a shoot or leaf bud. Fruit buds are plump and blunt on the point whereas the shoot buds are narrow and sharp pointed.

A reader asks about the Campbell Early and Green Mountain grapes, wishing to know of their quality and general character as producers, etc.

Reply: These grapes are both very good varieties in every way. They are both among the earliest to ripen and of good flavor. Campbell is fully as large in berry and cluster as Concord and of a dark purple or black color. The vine is a very strong grower, is hardy and productive. This is one of the best of all the seedlings that were produced by that great lover of and experimenter with grapes, Mr. Geo. W. Campbell of Delaware, Ohio. When I was there at one time, during his last years, he showed me this variety growing among his other seedlings and said that it was the crowning effort of his life and that he was willing to rest from his life work of the improvement of American grapes, by leaving this variety as a heritage to his fellow men.

The Green Mountain is another very early grape. It is also called Winchell and is sold under that name by some nurseries. In size of bunch and berry it is medium and in color is green. The flavor is sweet and pleasant and is considered equal to that of most of the really good varieties. The vine is hardy and productive.

A reader asks if the dewberry is worthy of cultivation and if so which varieties are the best grown.

Reply: The dewberry is one of our good native fruits that has been brought under cultivation rather recently, and almost entirely since the Civil War. A soldier from Ohio found a very superior variety in West Virginia, named it Lucretia and put it under cultivation. It has grown in popularity ever since and is considered the best of all the varieties for general cultivation. It is not adapted to all sections, not being so hardy as the Windom, which is a native of Minnesota, nor is it as well adapted to the extreme south as the Mayes, which is a native of Texas and endures the southern climate very well. All of these varieties are very low growing in habit and need to be grown on a low trellis or on stakes, to keep them off the ground. Their fruit ripens very early and is about gone before the ordinary blackberries begin. It is sweet and of good size. The principal objections are the soft character of the fruit, making it difficult to ship safely very far, the exceeding thorniness of the vines and their trailing habit of growth. But notwithstanding all these objections the dewberries have a place of value in the family fruit garden and to some extent in commercial fruit growing.

H. E. Van Deman.

Prizes for Best Article.

Green's Fruit Grower wants short practical articles for publication in each issue on general farm topics, fruit, dairy, bees, poultry, general farming and the home. Topics in which the farmers and fruit growers of the country are interested.

In order to encourage this feature we offer a substantial prize of \$5.00 to the best; \$3.00 to the second best, and \$2.00 to the third best. The editor of Green's Fruit Grower is to be the sole judge as to the merits of the contributions received and reserves the right to publish any article that is sent in. Write on but one side of the paper. The more condensed the article the better. Articles giving personal experience with fruit growing or selling or spraying preferred. Address Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.



My Pet Turkey.

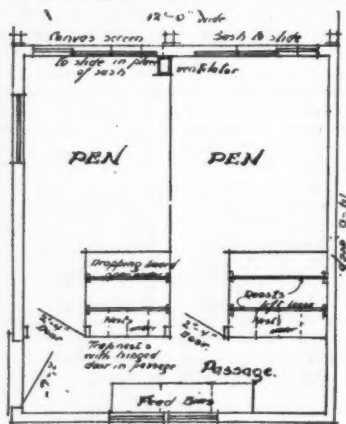
Dear Editor: My mamma takes your Fruit Grower. I have seen your picture in the Fruit Grower many times. I am going to send you my picture and my pet turkey's picture. I am nine years old. I go to school. I have one-half mile to go to school. We are going to have an entertainment at our school house all about Christmas. Hurrah for Santa Claus. Very truly—Goldie Oldham, Ohio.



An Artistic Poultry House.

Plans drawn by Mortimer R. Bacon, a young architect of Rochester, N. Y.

Here is a moderately priced poultry house with artistic exterior. The practical appointments of a large plant. This house is so arranged that it can be extended any time. This is known as the open frame, fresh air construction that is now being extensively used. There are large windows on the south side that may be opened by sliding; the windows being equipped with canvas screens. The platforms under the roofs are well up from the floor and the nests are neatly bordered in passage-way so arranged as to drop down when getting the eggs. The ventilator is one of the latest make and will draw all foul air and moisture from the house. This house will accommodate fifteen birds. Notice the grape vine running at the side of the building.



Plan of Poultry House.

Muir as Burroughs Sees Him.

Probably no man who has written books has heard and felt the call of the mountains as John Muir has; they have called him as the desert used to call the old saints and hermits, and there has been a kind of religious enthusiasm in his response. He has spent nearly half his life in their solitudes, engaged in his studies, as he says, but really yielding to the spell which they early put upon him. His studies do not seem as yet to have yielded to his readers results commensurate with this large experience, but his communion with mountains has stamped and molded his spirit. You can see the effects of it in his face and in the wistful, faraway look in his eyes; he hears their call incessantly.—John Burroughs, in November "Century."

Winter Protection of Strawberries.

Plan now to protect the strawberry bed when the ground freezes. Probably the best material for this purpose will be a light covering of marsh hay. This will be least likely to introduce seeds of weed pests into the bed, says "American Cultivator." Material useless for feed, such as reeds, rushes, and the coarser grasses, will be ideal, because it will not pack so closely to the ground and at the same time it is not so easily lifted by the wind.

The whole surface of the bed should be covered rather lightly, an even depth of three inches being very desirable. On small beds, the material can be hauled up to the edge of the plantation while the weather is fine, placed in a neat pile, and, when the ground is frozen, it can be scattered over it with a fork. On larger plantations, the work of hauling may be deferred until the ground has frozen, when the loaded wagon may be driven astride a row, the driver pitching the material off on either side of the load, while two helpers scatter it to the proper depth over a convenient swath.

The problem of retaining the covering during the windy weather of early winter, before the snow has fallen to weight it, and in early spring after the snow has left, is a serious one. On small beds it may be advisable to use stalks cut from the cornfield after husking, or gathered from the racks where bundle corn is being fed. These may be used alone, or in conjunction with a light covering of the marsh grass. In extreme situations, such as points of knolls or exposed hillsides, it may be

The Whereabouts of H. E. Van Deman.

Our associate editor has been judging fruit at the big exhibitions on the Pacific coast, Spokane Falls, Washington, and elsewhere during the past two months. He writes Green's Fruit Grower that he is now on his way to his home at Washington, D. C., and tells us that he is full of ideas and helpful plans which he is ready to communicate to the readers of Green's Fruit Grower as soon as he can get time to sit down and write. He has evidently been filled with enthusiasm by the marvelous exhibitions of fruit which he has been called upon to judge. His is a trying position for any man. In the first place he must be competent. He must have a wide knowledge of the various varieties, and the peculiarities of each variety, in order to recognize varieties, since varieties differ so greatly in size and color when grown in different parts of the country.

Our associate editor makes friends wherever he goes, notwithstanding the fact that a judge of fruit, awarding prizes, is apt to make enemies occasionally no matter how tactful he may be and how desirous of doing the fair thing by all. While Prof. Van Deman is ever ready to answer letters that are of general interest, his replies to be published in Green's Fruit Grower, he is too busy to write personal letters on subjects only of interest to individual writers.

It was David who said in his anger that all men are liars. David must have been something of a fisherman himself.



IRRIGATING A STRAWBERRY FIELD.

necessary to resort to small brushwood poles to retain the covering. These should be laid on top of the hay, at right angles to the prevailing winds and about three feet apart. In the wooded portions of the state, forest leaves or pine needles may be used and retained in place by brushwood or pine or spruce branches.

The great damage is done to our strawberry plantations in the early spring months, when the snow has disappeared, allowing the thawing of the surface through the day, followed by sharp freezing at night. This results in the heaving of the plants or the killing of the crowns through the rupture of the prematurely distended cells. While the damage comes at that time, covering must be done in the fall in order to do it efficiently.

The Japan Quince.

Every one should plant this beautiful shrub. However small your collection may be, do not omit the Japan quince. A bush in my yard with no culture beyond a semi-occasional mulch of chip dirt or old manure, sent forth shoots sixty-five inches long, in spite of the drouth last season. It is perfectly hardy, with no insect enemies or diseases so far as I know; it is not particular as to soil, its foliage is of the smoothest and glossiest, the young leaf at the tip of the shoot is a dark red. As the leaves become older they turn green, but more red young ones are coming forth, until autumn or nearly.

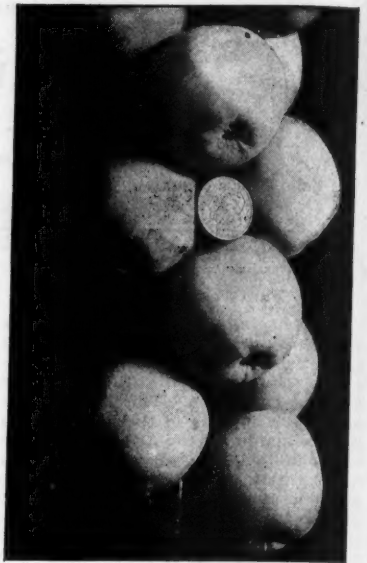
There are many sorts propagated by budding or grafting, I suppose, while the varieties of the seedlings are perhaps endless. Some put forth their flaming scarlet flowers before the leaves are out of their buds, but mine has good-sized leaves when it blooms and a few clusters are two to three weeks later still. So far as I have seen only these late flowers set fruit, curious, oval and covered with white dots, growing three or four together, hard as wood almost, of no value that I am aware of. Those that flower before leafing are earlier, but the leaves and flowers together make the prettiest shrub; the glowing flowers looking out from the foliage are lovely in color and form.

Do It Now.—If you wish to be helpful here is an opportunity. A subscriber called yesterday and said he did not know when his subscription to Green's Fruit Grower expired. We have so many subscribers it cost us \$1250 for postage alone in addition to the cost of labor to notify each person when their subscription expired. The trouble-some problem with each subscriber is how to keep a subscriber advised as to when his subscription expires. A subscriber is really the person who ought to know when he sent his money and when his year's subscription is ended, but if you, kind reader, are a little in doubt as to when your subscription expires will you without a moment's delay send us 50c for one year's subscription or \$1.00 for three years' subscription to Green's Fruit Grower. On receipt of this money we will extend your subscription for the time your subscription expires for one or three years as you may designate.

We have a carefully kept account of each subscriber showing the precise date when that subscriber's subscription expires. We agree to extend your subscription for the full time you pay for so that you cannot possibly be at any loss in sending us your renewal at once. In order to make myself plain I will repeat my instructions; send us at once 50c for one year's subscription or \$1.00 for three years' subscription and on receipt of the same we will extend your subscription for the full time which you pay for no matter when your former subscription expires.

If you would do the publisher of Green's Fruit Grower a great favor and save him a large bill of expense, send us the 50c or \$1.00 for renewal without delay.

When Barney Buntline slew'd his quid, And said to Billy Bowline: "A strong nor-wester's blowing, Bill; Hark! don't ye hear it roar now! Lord help 'em, how I pities them Unhappy folks on shore now! Foolhardy chaps as lives in towns, What danger they are all in, And now lie quaking in their beds, For fear the roof should fall in; Poor creatures, how they envy us, And wishes, I've a notion, For good luck, in such a storm, To be upon the ocean!"



WINTER BANANA APPLES.

Winter Banana.—One of the best looking as well as the best flavored apple ever grown in Colorado is the Winter Banana and at least one little neighborhood over in Garfield county is making a specialty of it, says Denver, Colo., "Farm and Field." The color of the Banana apple when fully ripe is waxy yellow with a red cheek and it polishes so as to shine like a nigger's heel. When young and growing the color is green and the blush may be seen in some cases, but there is no striping in any event. There is considerable stir in the apple world about this pippin and some fancy boxes from Garfield county have been sold at fabulous prices. The beautiful waxy color with the lovely tinted red cheeks is the main cause of the big prices obtained and the quality helps to keep up the reputation, although in this respect it cannot touch the Delicious which to our notion is the greatest eating apple ever grown.

The Crops of 1910.

The indicated grain production of the United States this season compares with the records of 1909 as represented in the following bushels:

| | 1910 | 1909 |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Corn | 2,900,000,000 | 2,772,000,000 |
| Wheat ... | 675,000,000 | 737,000,000 |
| Oats | 1,050,000,000 | 1,007,000,000 |
| Barley | 150,000,000 | 170,000,000 |
| Rye | 32,000,000 | 32,000,000 |

Total .. 4,807,000,000 4,718,000,000

This shows an increase of about 100,000,000 bushels over that of 1909 and about 300,000,000 more than the annual average for the past five years.

Incivility is not a vice of the soul, but the effect of several vices; of vanity, ignorance of duty, laziness, stupidity, distraction, contempt of others, and jealousy.—De La Bruyere.

WONDERED WHY

Found the Answer Was "Coffee."

Many pale, sickly persons wonder for years why they have to suffer so, and eventually discover that the drug—caffeine—in coffee is the main cause of the trouble.

"I was always very fond of coffee and drank it every day. I never had much flesh and often wondered why I was always so pale, thin and weak.

"About five years ago my health completely broke down and I was confined to my bed. My stomach was in such condition that I could hardly take sufficient nourishment to sustain life.

"During this time I was drinking coffee, didn't think I could do without it.

"After awhile I came to the conclusion that coffee was hurting me, and decided to give it up and try Postum. I didn't like the taste of it at first, but when it was made right—billed until dark and rich—I soon became very fond of it.

"In one week I began to feel better. I could eat more and sleep better. My sick headaches were less frequent, and within five months I looked and felt like a new being, headache spells entirely gone.

"My health continued to improve and to-day I am well and strong, weigh 148 pounds. I attribute my present health to the life-giving qualities of Postum."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Mother Goose Rimes Modernized.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Unkel Dudley.

Yung Jak an Jill went down er hill
To get er drink ov watur;
Jak lost his self kontrol,
For frum her lips he stole
Love's lingrin kiss, O, earthly bliss;
But Jill kept rite on arter
Jack had stoppd, til he poppd
The questshun.

Sing er song ov nimpunc,
Pocket ful ov gold,
Four an twinty milyuns
Is ol it will hold;
Mak er biger pocket quick,
An er hundred milyuns bring;
Then I'll prakis high financ,
An be er muny king.

Small Fruits and Poultry.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
A. G. Symonds, N. H.

The income derived from keeping poultry can be greatly increased or even doubled if combined with raising small fruits. The fertilizer made by the fowls must be utilized in some way and it can be used to no better advantage and remuneration than in growing small fruits like strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, plums, peaches, pears and cherries, etc. These two industries work well together upon a farm or village lot. When marketing eggs to private customers, a small fruit trade can also be built and established.

Berries of all kinds command a good price and there is always a ready market for them. Plums, cherries, peaches, quinces and the like can also be disposed of at a good figure. There is not only a distinct pleasure but a good profit derived in raising small fruits for the market.

Chickens and hens are a great benefit to fruit trees for the reason they destroy many injurious pests and insects and in no way harm the fruit. For the same reason they are also of value to the berry plants though they must be kept away from them during the ripening season.

The writer is familiar with a farm devoted to poultry and strawberries. About three hundred hens are kept and five hundred chickens raised each year. An acre of strawberry plants are set out each year. It takes two years for them to come into bearing, and after bearing a couple of years the old bed has to be renewed. The hen manure used as fertilizer is spread broadcast over the plants. The strawberries are sold to private trade in a village and to large summer hotels and their proceeds equal the proceeds from the hens. Six acres constitute the land and one man does all the work alone except in the picking time when boys and girls are hired to help pick the berries at so much per quart. The Early Wilson, Crescent, and the Brandywine varieties are the plants used.

Another instance, the writer has knowledge of, is where plum trees are set out in a hen yard and yield at the rate of \$4.00 a tree. This has been going on several years but soon they will have to be renewed. Scratched around and fertilized by the hens they grow rapidly, and it took but five years before they reached bearing condition. Their fruit is large and luscious and hanging from every bunch overburdens the trees. The plums are disposed of at the local grocer's at a good price. The Lombard and Burbank are his favorite varieties. This plum and poultry venture is located on less than an acre of land in the edge of a village and is an example of what can be done along that line.

Blackberries and raspberries are the two small fruits raised by another poultryman. Ten and twelve cents per quart is the usual price received. He disposes of the berries along with his eggs and poultry among customers in a small city. He claims that these two berries can be raised with less care and on poorer soil than anything he has yet raised in the shape of small fruit. He also raises a few currants, strawberries, plums and peaches. He keeps summer boarders from the city and enhances his reputation by having fresh eggs and berries just off the vines upon his table.

Another poultryman who keeps five hundred hens has his yards planted to peach trees and such delicious looking fruit as to make one's mouth water at the mere sight of them upon the tree.

Grocers in a large city pay an extra price per crate for all the peaches he can ship them. He never gives the trees any care except to prune them once a year. They furnish shade for his flock during the summer and with the leaves off obstruct very little sunlight during the winter. His poultry receipts less expenditures are \$500; his fruit receipts less cost of shipping are \$400. Crawford and Elberta varieties are the most profitable peaches grown upon this farm.

Cherries are what another poultryman is staking his faith upon. Fifteen cents a basket holding a quart is the price paid for them. Early Richmond is the variety that seems to do the best upon this farm. The robins eat lots of the fruit unless picked as soon or just before it is fully ripe. The cherry trees have done so well for this man he is adding more each year and believes there is a splendid living to be had from keeping hens and growing cherries.

Likewise the writer might go on citing instances that have come under his personal observation, but it is unnecessary for enough cases have been cited to prove the practicability of combining small fruit with poultry.

The Artificial Egg Season.

The way your hens lay in winter depends upon your management, and the facilities you have at hand for carrying out the proper plans. No matter how hard the blizzard winds are blowing, or how thick the ice out doors, if you would get eggs that day, the quarters where the hens are must be full of the balm of spring, says W. T. Greene, in Oklahoma "Farmer." It is well to use that word "balm." It carries with it the thoughts of pure, sweet air and cleanliness, which in the poultry world is certainly "next to godliness."



A successful incubator hatch. The incubator is seemingly new, but in fact eggs were artificially hatched thousands of years ago. Considerable experience is required to be successful in managing an incubator. Do not expect to outlive your competitors the first season.

To imitate the conditions of spring there are many things to be provided. Among the greatest of these is a continual supply of pure, fresh water. We all know that the greater part of an egg is water, and this is the most essential of all foods, both for the repairing of the body and for the formation of eggs. When water is ice cold you know that you yourself can't drink half as much as you need. So it is foolish to expect many eggs from a flock that has to drink water from pans of ice and even swallow the frozen particles to satisfy a panging thirst.

Another condition of spring time is that carpet of green which so abounds everywhere. The most plentiful of all feeds in the natural egg season is green stuff. The fowl can hardly pick up seeds and bugs without accidentally gathering sprigs of grass. So if eggs are wanted in winter it is absolutely necessary that this special food be supplied. It is nature's condition tonic and gives tone and vigor to the body, besides being a wonderful feed for egg production.

Getting Winter Eggs.

Getting the hens to lay in winter is sometimes a proposition with the poultryman, and on the average farm it is generally looked upon as something impossible. I will give a few pointers here which, if properly followed, will in most cases bring in the eggs.

A hen will not lay unless she is feeling good. Insufficient food, causing a feeling of fatigue and weakness will stop the eggs. The pains of a frost bitten comb, and the general effects of the cold that froze it will shut them off. A hen is "kinder" like a threshing machine: If you don't give it plenty of fuel and water the thing will go dead; and no matter how much fuel and water is used, if heads of grain are not put into the machine it can never fill the half bushel; and no matter how much grain is put in, if the thing has holes in it allowing a waste to fall upon the ground, you will still fail to garner the golden product. The hen must have plenty of fuel (food) and water to supply the needs of her body. When this is done, and she shows herself in good condition, quick and alert, then the egg

producing feed must be put in. When this is done and still no eggs are coming, then you must go back and see what you have overlooked. The movements of the machinery are not as free and natural as you think they are. A willingness to work hard and an opportunity to carry out that desire are absolutely necessary for egg production. The feed is bad and unwholesome, as molded grain doesn't thresh good. Or the lice or mites are sucking the life blood from the hen's body and wasting the food, like the holes in the machine waste the grain.

As the thresher is modern, the hen is also highly domesticated, and if better results are expected than by the old way, the invention must have a master.

Choosing the Layers.

In the first place we would naturally cull out the deformed or badly shaped fowl, the one with crooked breast, the runts, hump-backed and the shabby looking and quarrelsome fowl. Also the rumpy and those that are inclined to be ailing. Cull out those that are not true to their breed, in the color of their legs, beak, feathers, and in the size and shape of the comb; those that are over large; those without full development in the posterior part; those with dull eyes and combs; those with ear lobes more red than white; those with narrow bodies and legs too

take out all those that are diseased and keep them separated until they are cured. Keep the henhouse perfectly clean and scatter lime every day. Bad cases may die in spite of treatment, but I have known hundreds to be cured by this simple remedy: To every teaspoonful of olive oil put one drop of carbolic acid, mix thoroughly and put into a common machine oil can. Squirt the mixture well on all the diseased parts. If there is a rattling sound in the throat drop some down their necks too. Repeat this every day and you will soon see them getting better.

Cleanliness and wholesome food are essential to health, and how much more in time of sickness.

Selection.

If the farmer were as careless in the selection of cattle and hogs as he is in the breeding of poultry, he would lose money year after year. Suppose in a bunch of milk cows, to which is fed the best of high priced feed, there were four good profitable milkers, three that give about a half gallon per day, and as many that never give any milk to speak of the whole year through. Do you suppose that would be a profitable bunch of cows? If in a herd of hogs, intended for breeders, half the sows were barren, do you think it would pay to feed the whole bunch for two or three years?

Now, farmers are just that inconsistent when it comes to the management of poultry. "O," he says, "all hens that eat and don't crow ought to lay." Do all helpers make good milk cows? Do all gilts make good brood sows? Of course they don't; and hens are no more supernatural than these.

The question is: "How can we better our stock of hens?" The answer is: "Just use the same good judgment you exercise in the selection of live-stock." The farmer generally thinks he has done well when he sells off all the young roosters and has managed to keep all the pullets. I wonder if that is the way he would select a herd of dairy cattle: cull out the males and consider everything else good breeders and milk cows?

Nuts to Crack.

Many a reputation has been blasted without the aid of dynamite.

Even in charity one-half the world doesn't know how the other half gives. Our bad qualities are hereditary. Our good ones are our very own.

The people who consider it unlucky to begin anything on Friday are usually so lazy that they put it off till Saturday.

In union there is strength, but a man never fully realizes it till he forms a matrimonial alliance with a strong-minded woman.

There is no egotist who can compare with the one who is trying to give the impression that he isn't trying to make an impression on you.

Even when a woman wants her own way she changes her mind so often as to lend considerable variety to the matter.—New York "Times."

THE WAY OUT**From Weakness to Power by Food Route.**

Getting the right start for the day's work often means the difference between doing things in wholesome comfort, or dragging along half dead all day.

There's more in the use of proper food than many people ever dream of—more's the pity.

"Three years ago I began working in a general store," writes a man, "and between frequent deliveries and more frequent customers, I was kept on my feet from morning till night.

"Indigestion had troubled me for some time, and in fact my slight breakfast was taken more from habit than appetite. At first this insufficient diet was not noticed much, but at work it made me weak and hungry long before noon.

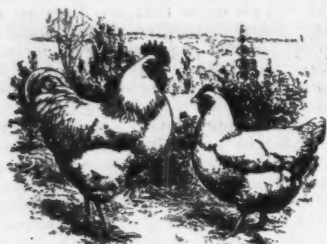
"Yet a breakfast of rolls, fried foods and coffee meant headaches, nausea and kindred discomforts. Either way I was losing weight and strength, when one day a friend suggested that I try a 'Grape-Nuts breakfast.'

"So I began with some stewed fruit, Grape-Nuts and cream, a soft boiled egg, toast and a cup of Postum. By noon I was hungry but with a healthy, normal appetite. The weak languid feeling was not there.

"My head was clearer, nerves steadier than for months. To-day my stomach is strong, my appetite normal, my bodily power splendid and head always clear."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



White Wyandottes.

It is purely an American bird, and for this alone we are very proud, as the four leading breeds of the world are of American origin. The White Wyandotte is a bird of the most perfect grace and dignity, truly a bird of curves. Neat, round, compact body, clean, pure white plumage, nice yellow beak and legs, low comb that is not in the least subject to frost, for a frosted comb is a sure check in egg production. For the fancier, there are the most interesting points to study—technical points in color, shape, size, and head points, as well as egg production. The farmer and producer for the market finds in the White Wyandotte all that is necessary as a money maker, for there is no bird that matures as quickly and reaches broiler size at from six to ten weeks.—Fount H. Rion, Tenn.

The Hen and the Farmer.

The "Saturday Evening Post" of August 6th, published a most excellent article on "The Farmer and the Cost of Living from a Railroad Man's Point of View." The writer is Mr. B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the executive committee of the 'Frisco and allied lines. The following abstract is clipped from this article:

"After a careful investigation, it is estimated that during the past year the farmers received and the consumers of the city of New York paid, for the following articles of food, approximately the amounts respectively shown:

| | Received by Farmer. | Paid by Consumer. |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Eggs | \$17,238,000 | \$28,730,000 |
| Coffee | 2,402,000 | 12,009,000 |
| Rice | 1,354,000 | 6,191,000 |
| Cabbages | 1,825,000 | 9,125,000 |
| Onions | 821,000 | 8,212,000 |
| Milk | 22,912,000 | 48,880,000 |
| Potatoes | 8,437,000 | 60,000,000 |
| Meat, Poultry. | 219,300,000 | 291,000,000 |

Total\$274,289,000 \$464,174,000

We publish this table as an illustration of the profit that the hen, so long neglected by the farmer, is paying him. The farmer received for eggs 59 per cent. of that paid by the consumer and in meat and poultry 75 per cent. The next best profit is represented by milk, on which he received about 46 per cent., while in vegetables he obtained but 15 per cent. of the retail price.

Shall the farmer continue then to neglect the hen?

A realization of the value of a well-kept flock of poultry is of greatest importance to him. It is possible that the disreputable appearance of an old-time barnyard flock of mongrels is the real reason why no more attention has been paid by farmers to poultry. We assume this for the reason that we have often noted that when pure bred flocks are kept the farmer is always ready to show his houses and yards to the visitor and will continually speak of the excellent laying record of some pen or bird.



Black Langshan.

I think Black Langshans are great. They will lay eggs in the winter when eggs are high, and lay as many the year round as the smaller breeds. The chicks are hardy and hens weigh heavy. An early well fattened cockerel or capon makes a table fowl equal to a turkey and is highly prized for this purpose, as the meat is white and more like a turkey than any other fowl. The "Lordly Langshan" with the beautiful sheen on its plumage is easily the aristocrat of the show room.—Mrs. L. P. Foreman, Ky.



Buff Plymouth Rocks.

Every fellow has his breed and every one's taste does not run alike and it is a good thing it does not for many reasons. I do not mean to say that Buff Rocks are the only fowl but I do say they are the best I can find and they suit me exactly in every way. There are many breeds just as good as Buff Rocks and perhaps better, but I believe if you once breed Buff Plymouth Rocks you will find them the bird, and will continue to breed them. Buff Rocks are growing more and more in popularity every day and I believe the time is not far off when they will be the leading fowl in this country.—J. Gaylord Blair, Ky.



Because they have more good points than any other. They are good layers, make the best of setters and mothers, and will outsell all others as a market chicken. Have beautiful yellow skin, beautiful plumage, and are pleasing to the eye as well as the pocket book.—T. B. Demaree, Ky.

Because they are the best all purpose fowl, truly the "farmer's friend," produce more eggs and meat of the choicest quality with the same amount of feed and care than any other breed, are very industrious, range far when given liberty, yet stand confinement well and are easy to yard.—Harry Martin, Ky.

Because I find them excellent winter layers, good foragers, also stand confinement well if necessary, and as a market fowl they acknowledge no superiors, being easily reared, attaining broiler size at from six to eight weeks of age, also makes excellent soft roasters for summer and fall market.—A. G. Callaway, Ky.

After many years of careful study and breeding different breeds of fowls, I found from personal experience that the Plymouth Rock breed came nearer being an all purpose fowl than any I tried. They are very easily confined in any quarters, develop to maturity very rapidly, while they are slow to feather out, they are making bone and flesh all the time. Properly bred, they make good winter layers, can be fattened at any age. Yard them next to any other breed of fowls you wish, and give both the same attention, and you will soon be convinced that "Plymouth Rock Breed" is the best. This is why you see so many new breeds with the "Plymouth Rock" attached to their other name. Yours for "High Bred Plymouth Rocks."—C. H. Dozier & Son, Ala.

I have raised many varieties of poultry, but I find the Barred Plymouth Rocks far superior to them all. First, consider their plumage, it is a bright silver color striped with a narrow white bar. This makes them very hard to be seen by the hawk and other birds of prey. Next, consider their weight, they are of good size weighing from eight to ten pounds when matured. Last, but not least, the egg yield is to be considered. For producing eggs they are unsurpassed. To-day the world's record is held by a Barred Rock hen, which laid 334 eggs in 365 days. Why should any poultryman not handle such a breed?—Currey Robinson, Ky.—"Farmer's Home Journal."

Whitewashing the House.—A general cleaning and whitewashing of the poultry house is now in order, so that the fowls may commence the winter free from lice and mites. It is time that the hens were over their molt and ready for fall and winter laying, but they cannot lay eggs if pestered night and day by vermin.

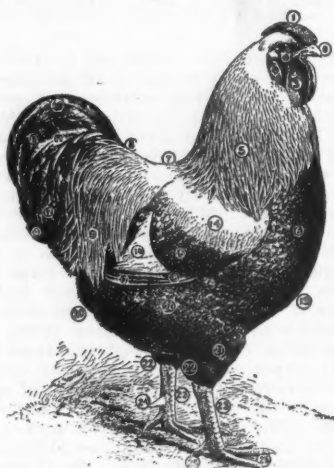


Buff Wyandottes.

I have taken a great interest in thoroughbred poultry from childhood, have bred several different varieties, but finally selected the Buff Wyandottes as the one nearest meeting all the requirements of a utility and fancy fowl. They are very pretty, have delicate soft plumage and yet not easy to soil. Their splendid laying qualities of rich brown eggs, their large plump bodies, deep breast, yellow skin and sweet, juicy meat, make them the best table fowl on the market. They mature quickly, as an all purpose fowl they are excelled by none.—Wm. K. Lewis, Ky.

The Egg Season.

The hen's winter quarters must be such as will bring about spring time environments. Spring is the natural season for egg production. The conditions are ideal. The weather is neither too hot nor too cold. The temperature is comfortable and favors a robust life in the open. Insects and bugs are plentiful and the tender green abounds everywhere. The hens are eager to get out early in the morning and take pleasure in toiling the whole day long. When the door is opened out they come jumping over one another and flopping their wings; but soon the tumult is over, and off they go abreast, picking the grass blades and singing their lay of hen tradition. They exercise the whole day long; take thousands of steps, roving the place over, scratch for bugs and upturn the pebbles and gravel in search of suitable grit and limey shells. To balance with their green food they pick up wasted grain around the barns, and hunt among the last year weeds for fallen seeds they want. Life is a pleasure to them, and the conditions are so perfect for egg production that even the roosters have to cackle when the hens lay.

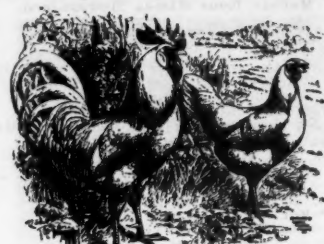


Nomenclature Diagram of Fowl.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 0 Beak. | 16 Secondaries, wing-bay. |
| 1 Comb. | 17 Primaries, or flight feathers. |
| 2 Face. | 18 Flight-coverts. |
| 3 Wattles. | 19 Point of breast bone. |
| 4 Ear-lobe. | 20, 21 Body and fluff. |
| 5 Hackle. | 22, 23 Fluff. |
| 6 Breast. | 24 Thigh. |
| 7 Back. | 25, 26 Knee-joints. |
| 8 Saddle. | 27, 28 Shanks. |
| 9 Saddle feathers. | 29 Spur. |
| 10 Sickles. | 30, 31 Toes, or claws. |
| 11 Lesser sickles. | |
| 12 Tail-coverts. | |
| 13, 14 Main tail feathers. | |
| 15 Wing-coverts, forming wing bar. | |

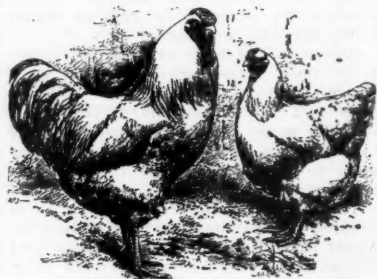
Grit for Fowls.

Grit is essential to the health of fowls and to economy in feeding. Grit takes the place of teeth in preparing the feed for further digestion and is required for the proper preparation of feed in the gizzard. When the feed is not properly taken care of in this organ, an undue strain is thrown on the fowl's system, often resulting in disease, and also allowing much of the nutriment to pass through the bird's body without being absorbed. In every pen or yard a box of grit should be kept. Recent investigators have asserted that grit is a part of the necessary feed, giving the fowls strong bone and a bright plumage.



Single Comb White Leghorns.

Having bred Single Comb White Leghorns seven years, I can now frankly say that I have found them superior to others as money-makers, and as egg producers first, last, and all the time, the Leghorn is the acknowledged egg-machine. The Single Comb Whites are the best of their family, as they lay the largest eggs. The eggs are highly fertile, and will hatch a greater per cent. of good chicks and a smaller per cent. of culls. Chicks can be depended upon to produce one and one-half pounds at the same age as the American breeds, and with one-third less feed. This feed bill is where the Leghorn has quite an advantage over the heavy birds. They will grow and lay on one-third less feed, and this is quite an item in twelve months. In conclusion will say for fancy, I do not know of another breed that will attract more attention than a pure white, well washed, 96 point Single Comb White Leghorn in the show room.—W. E. Gabhart, Ky.



White Plymouth Rocks.

White Plymouth Rocks resemble the Barred in every particular except color. They are white in plumage throughout. They are one of the most popular white breeds. They are as large, strong and vigorous as the Barred variety and being pure white, will breed much more uniform in color. They lay especially well in winter and their eggs are large. They make fine mothers. Thrifty and active—regular hustlers—not sluggish like the Asiatics. Ready for table or market much younger than the smaller breeds. Keep the egg basket full, and incidentally the owner's pockets in the same condition.—Mrs. D. A. Dean, Tenn.

Do You "Keep" Poultry or Do You Only Let Them Shift for Themselves?

It is reported that one of the most reliable and most respected of high class publications of our time recently published an article telling the story of America's heavy loss from poultry every year, says "Tribune Farmer." What might at first glance seem rather a rash statement is made by a poultry writer in rebuttal of this astounding article. He says, referring to reports of losses: "Either no account of the fowls has been accurately kept to know how the balance stands or the fowls haven't been 'kept.'" I take it that he means that no reasonable attention has been bestowed upon them.

You, for instance, who have "kept" a small flock of poultry all your life and do not know whether they pay well or not, just how much have you done toward making them comfortable and contented enough to pay? Where is the line between the carelessness that is unfair to the birds and the "fussiness" that steals too much time and makes too much expense? I have just been looking at three pictures, a companion series. They show birds, but their reason to be is indicated in the titles below, covering all, "Grass range and shade at —." The poultry place named is one where from six to twelve thousand birds stand up to be graded in the autumn of each year. The "large boned, strong and vigorous" birds which this place claims to send out have grit and shell, bran, charcoal and meat meal always before them, besides a mixed grain feed, and this from babyhood to maturity.

A good mixture for washing drinking vessels is composed of a teaspoonful of creoline to a quart of water. This will disinfect and kill disease germs.

Allow one bath pan for every twelve pairs of birds in the loft.

The Cold Storage of Eggs.

By John A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner of Canada.

Cold storage has, during recent years, almost entirely superseded other methods for the preservation of eggs in large quantities. The knowledge gained by experience and the improved equipment of cold storage warehouses have combined to eliminate certain imperfections which were at one time thought to be inseparable from this method of preservation. These defects are now properly attributed to bad management of the egg rooms, unsuitable conditions of storage, or to the fact that the eggs were too old when placed in store. The age of an egg in respect to condition, is determined as much by the temperature to which it has been exposed as it is by the number of days that may have elapsed since it was laid. Eggs for long keeping in cold storage should be gathered during the months of April, May and possibly the early part of June. When the weather becomes warm, the eggs deteriorate so quickly that it is difficult to secure them in good condition. All eggs for storage should be marketed within a few days after they are laid, and placed in cold storage as quickly as possible.

Eggs which are allowed to lie around a country store for weeks, exposed to heat and injurious odors, are not suitable for cold storage. It is important that eggs for storage should be clean. The cases and fillers, it is needless to say, should be new and made of odorless material. Many eggs are tainted by musty fillers, or fillers which become musty in store.

Any person who uses second-hand cases or old fillers is liable to meet with very much disappointment and financial loss. Care should be taken to see that any material which is used as a cushion for the bottom and top layers of eggs, should be thoroughly dry and free from any signs of mould or "mustiness." For that reason, new excelsior is probably the best material to use for that purpose.

One of the defects of cold storage eggs in the past has been a tendency to develop mustiness of flavor, due to the growth of mould or fungus on the shell. Two conditions which promote the growth of mould are moisture and high temperature. It follows, therefore, that the lower the storage temperature is, and the drier the air in the room is kept, the less will be the trouble from mould, other things being equal. Of course, there is a practical limit to the reduction of the relative humidity, because if carried too far, it will cause excessive shrinkage of the eggs. It is now generally recommended that 75 to 85 per cent. of relative humidity is about right at a temperature of 29 to 30 degrees. Where the air circulation system is used, the humidity is controlled, to some extent, by passing the air over expansion coils which are kept continually wet with calcium chloride brine. If this is not sufficient, calcium chloride can be exposed in trays or racks in different parts of the room and for the purpose of absorbing the moisture, the affinity of this salt for water being very great. Some German authorities claim that the calcium chloride has a germicidal effect also, and that the air of the room passing over surfaces wetted with calcium chloride brine, is more or less disinfected.

It is an advantage also to have the inlets for cold air well distributed, so as to reduce the flow of air at any given point.

In piling the egg cases in a storage room, it is necessary to put dunnage between the different tiers so as to make provision for a free circulation of air among the cases. When eggs are kept at 29 or 30 degrees, it does not seem to be necessary to turn the cases from time to time, as it is when the temperature is higher. The low temperature stiffens the white of the egg to such an extent that the yolk is prevented from floating and becoming attached to the shell. In connection with this point, it is also advised that the eggs should be placed in the fillers with the point down, because it is obvious that the yolk in rising will not come in contact with the shell as quickly with the big end up as it would if the point were up. It is very often supposed that the yolk settles in the egg, but being lighter than the white of the egg, the contrary is what occurs.

Difficulty is experienced in removing eggs from low temperatures into the ordinary atmosphere, without injury, especially in climates where the relative humidity is high. The cold egg collects moisture from the air. One plan of avoiding the condensation of moisture is to remove the eggs by suc-

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Poultry Notes.

Scaly-Legged Hens.—This is a disfiguring disease and it seems to be contagious, for when you have one scaly specimen in the flock you will soon find more. Hens with scaly legs have been known to lay well, and be good setters, so it does not positively disqualify. Yet such hens in the long run will not be profitable. The surest cure is the hatchet, says the "Gardener's Chronicle."

Love Your Flock.—Do you really love your birds and have such an interest in them that it is a pleasure to be with them? If not you are in a poor way. It is real interest in them that prompts doing the hundred little things which make for success.

You should talk to the birds and have them so tame that they never fear you, but are willing to be petted.

A Good Diet.—The reason why table scraps are so much recommended for chickens is because it is a balanced ration. The chickens like it because there is a variety of food in it. Meat, bread, vegetables, everything necessary for egg production. If plenty of table scraps could be procured no better feed could be found for poultry, but the supply is restricted, of course, and only a few fowls can be benefited therefrom. If, however, poultry raisers would try and vary the food that they give their

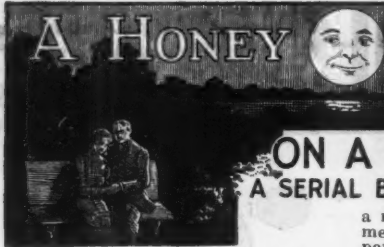
fowls, in conformity to the ingredients found in table scraps, it would materially increase the contents of the egg-basket and redound to the health of their flocks. It is the one steady diet of corn, corn, and nothing but corn, that palls on the appetite of the farmer's fowl and causes the egg supply to fall off.

Plenty of Light.—Poultry prefer light houses. If a flock is put into a dimly lighted house, they will face a storm in order to be where it is not so dark.

Prevention Better Than Cure.

A poultry bulletin issued by the Rhode Island Agricultural College recommends methods of prevention rather than treatment of poultry diseases. The turkey production in New England has been on the decline for several years, and especially in that state where so many turkeys have always been produced. This bulletin states that blackheads cause a great loss among the New England turkeys, and that this disease, like all others, is due largely to carelessness. The bulletin explains how the farmer and poultry raiser can save a whole lot of work and loss provided he gives the chickens and turkeys the proper feed and care. The treatment of disease is of little value, this bulletin states, after it gets into the flock.

A HONEY MOON



ON A FRUIT FARM

A SERIAL BY CHARLES A. GREEN

A Love Story Under the Torch of Criticism.

"I have a package, Harry, that was left for you to-day by a boy during your absence."

"Ah," said Harry, opening the package, "it is a story by a minister's wife. She hopes that she may be able to sell this story for sufficient money to pay part of her expenses in educating her son. Clergymen are poorly paid the world over. Let us read the story and see what it amounts to."

Harry begins to read, stopping now and then to make comments, or to listen to those of Jessie.

A Tragedy in Married Life.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

It was a morning in spring. A young girl was walking briskly down the sparsely wooded side of a hill, until she caught sight of a young man standing beside a spring on the declivity, awaiting her approach. He wore the working-dress of a farmer. His team stood in an adjacent field and he had paused for a draught from the spring, when this plump specimen of maiden-hood appeared in view.

"Isn't this rather a queer meeting place," asked Harry, "by a spring, way off in the field, on the hillside, by some timbered lands? Why should the young lady be wandering in such a secluded retreat?"

"I see you don't find any objection to the hero being located in this secluded spot. He has been plowing; that is all right. He goes to this spring for water; well, the heroine is after wild flowers of course, or else she is cutting across lots to see some school-mate, or she may be hieing away to the arborial retreats to sigh and to dream of her lost love. You men don't seem to understand anything about the way a girl who is in love ought to act! That is all right, Harry; nothing wrong about that. Go on, please, with the story."

She was evidently returning by a short way from an errand in the village, and was manifestly more willing to avoid than to seek an interview with this ruddy young man.

His face was bright and eager but a look of pain came into it at her cool, though somewhat confused greeting, while hers was the embodiment of suppressed misery.

After a few common-place remarks, he caught her arm, saying:

"What has come over you, Molly? it was only night before last you said"—his voice softened, and she interrupted with a gasp.

"But you mustn't talk so any more. I—I am going to be married to another." And she vainly tried to make her voice firm.

His grip on her arm was like a vise, as he said hoarsely:

"To whom? Molly Mason, do you tell me you are playing me false?"

His hand dropped, and her voice shook as she said:

"Don't, Jack! Father"—and her grasp of a sapling beside her upheld her swaying figure.—"Joe!"

Speaking Hoarsely to His Love.

"Do you really think, Jessie, that a man would grip the arm of his love like a vise, and would he speak hoarsely? Now take the case of yourself and myself; supposing you had talked of marrying some other man—would I have gripped you as a motorman on the street car grips his brake, and would I have spoken hoarsely like the villain at the play?"

"Now, Harry, you are altogether too critical; this is about the way these matters are expressed in all stories. If the writer should say that he simply laid his hand upon her arm and spoke softly it would make no impression. In all literary matters, stories as well as in dramas, the natural has to be exaggerated a little in order to make it effective. The idea designed to be expressed is that he was alarmed; now he must express his alarm in some way, therefore he grasps her arm like a vise and speaks hoarsely—which is simply another way of saying that he speaks earnestly or vigorously or seriously. When a person speaks with great feeling the voice tends to low notes, way down; strictly speaking, they might not be called hoarse notes, but I think it very acceptable that they should be said to be hoarse and that his grip is said to be like that of a vise."

"It seems to me, Jessie, strange that a young man who is deeply in love with a young woman whom he respects and in whom he has great confidence, should at a moment's notice accuse her of playing him false. Why, would I suspect you of being false by anything that you could say, or anybody else could say in

a moment? No. Anybody might talk to me for years and not convince me or persuade me to think for a moment that you were false."

"The authoress does not really intend to convey that the hero suspects Molly is false, but that the lover fears some serious thing has befallen her or him. He doesn't know how to express it in better words, but he doesn't mean that she is in any sense false to her love for him."

"Now I know, Harry, you are going to criticize Molly for grasping at a sapling to uphold her swaying figure. That is all because you don't understand anything about women. Men are always complaining about women fainting, contending there is no sense or reason for it. A little thing will make a girl faint, or a man either, for I have heard of men fainting at the sight of a little blood on their fingers. No, it is all right for her to grasp the sapling, as the authoress tells us."

"Is it Joe Winters?" and through his mind's confusion darted the swift thought, "He is a good fellow; but he cannot love her as I do. He don't know her truly; he shall never have her." And his square chin and firm mouth settled into more resolute lines, as he caught the girl in his arms, saying:

"It is your father's command. You don't love him. He shall never have you, if you love me, I will never give you up." And he held her close.

"Jessie, I want you to tell me whether you think it is natural for the hero to grasp this young girl and hold her close under these circumstances. I don't think it what I would do or any one else; it is not natural. Why should he grab her? Certainly I would not treat you in that manner under the same circumstances. I think this is a little too theatrical."

"Harry, I entirely agree with the authoress. If you should write a story and have everything appear precisely natural you would not have any story worth reading; you have got to paint these things in colors; you must paint in strong colors sometimes a little stronger than nature. In order to bring out the situation plainly."

"As I have told you, Jessie, I was once engaged to a lady before I met you, and she threw me over for another man; in fact she did not know that I had so much money as I have. Now I can tell you exactly how I felt; I did not feel like grabbing my love and holding her as this story tells about. I felt almost paralyzed. I said nothing and did nothing. All worth living for seemed slipping out of my life. But still, as you say, it may be proper to exaggerate a little in order to make the story interesting, and possibly there are people who would grab the loved one as the story relates, but I think this would be exceptional."

She struggled to release herself; but at his last words, her arm instinctively clasped his neck, while she hid her face with a sob of misery, for the clinging, yielding nature needed just the resolute strength this man possessed, for its full development.

"Don't, Jack, don't, let me go!"

"Tell me this, you do love me?"

"O! Yes, yes," she answered with quivering voice, "but I must not, I must not."

He pressed his lips to her's soberly, saying:

"If that were true, Molly, it should be for the last time. Do you think I could stay here to see you another's wife? No, I would go away. I would never see you again."

"Hush, Molly!"—trying to still her piteous sobbing. "Do you suppose a love like mine cannot overleap all obstacles?"

"No," she replied, as he released her, "it must be as they wish."

Now, fearful doubts began to drop into his mind, while walking a short distance with her, as he thought of her dutiful obedience to her parents, and of those parents, who, while loving her fondly, considered it a part of love's privilege to map out her future as their wisdom saw fit, and she would yield. O! Yes, he knew her. She would do what was right! While he honored this principle of stanchness, his heart rebelled that she did not also apply it to himself. He had the right of love; but his pleading seemed vain, and when he bade her good morning there was little semblance of hopefulness in either heart.

Giving up Love at Parents' Request.

"This latter part seems remarkable at least," said Jessie. "The fact that a young girl should yield submissively to her parents and give up the love of her life, uncomplainingly, without a thought of rebellion. I do not doubt that there are girls who would be thus yielding; they consider it a sacred duty that they

should obey parents; their inclinations are all to the contrary, but they feel that their fathers and mothers have greater wisdom; they feel that in some way good will come out of this sore affliction, although they do not know how. It seems to them that they are being led in the wrong way but they yield, feeling it their sacred duty."

"I have been told about the girls of Japan; how they give up everything at their parents' request; that they are willing to adopt any course of life, even an immoral life, if their fathers or mothers demand it, and they do so with apparent willingness and cheerfulness. Now we know that most girls, especially American girls, would rebel against such a course related in the story, advised by father or mother or anyone; they would not consider it for a moment. There was no reason for the breaking off of this engagement. Jack was a noble young fellow; no objection was raised against him or his character."

"I know," said Harry, "that there are thousands of girls every year giving up the lover of their hearts for men they care nothing for, through one reason or another. I have supposed that generally the motive was wealth, but doubtless there are other motives; the father might have some friend whose son he desires his girl to marry for one reason or another, and he seeks to compel her to do it; one family may stand higher socially than another; the question of membership in churches often breaks up marriage; no Catholic or Jew desires to marry with other than a Catholic or Jewish family. Doubtless there are many Baptists and Methodists or Presbyterians who do not desire that their daughters should marry into any other than a Baptist or Methodist or Presbyterian family. But this is all foolishness, and worse than foolishness. It is criminal."

As he followed the plow through the long hours, his brain kept no time to his plodding feet; but sent out swift runners here and there and they returned with messages of rage, of fierce determination, of fury and despair; and not one came back with a soft whisper of hope.

At the foot of the hill lived a little old lady, in a wee bit of a house with a tiny garden.

As Molly drew near, she stood gazing ruefully across this and the little creek bordering it upon one side. She scarcely waited for her greeting ere she gave utterance to her thoughts.

"It does beat all! It's curo's to me what there is so attractive 'bout my garding; but there ain't no place in this hull town that's quite so soft to walk on."

"Land knows, I try to keep it soft; but when folks really sets out to cultivate a patch with shoe-leather, hoe and spade it ain't got much chance; leather is a good fertilizer tew, only it has to be put under ground."

"I don't know but their feet gits sore a walkin' on the hard roads. I'll have to sow my garding to stickin' plasters and doctor 'em up. I want to do all the good I kin."

"Now my garding ain't only 'bout as big as yer hand and it don't look very slick to see a row of trampled peas, or a broken tomato plant where a whirlwind o' boys has swept across. I like boys; but I declare, I don't want to raise 'em in my garding, for it's a slow crop to grow, and when it's grow'd you can't tell whether it's goin' to be 'green sass,' or what kind of sass. Mighty uncertain crop, tain't always true to name."

Boys Uncertain Crops.

"That is pretty good, Jessie, about boys being uncertain crops. I assure you you cannot tell very much about what a boy is going to make even when he gets to be a pretty big boy. Now go into a school or into a church and pick out a dozen young men or twenty, all good looking, well behaved. I tell you they are an uncertain crop. You cannot tell whether even one of those twelve or twenty will make a success financially, or in his chosen profession as doctor, minister or lawyer; therefore, a young girl who marries any young man before he has made a success in life runs a great risk of marrying a man who amounts to nothing as a man in the world among men of affairs. From these twenty men I will pick out one who is particularly agreeable, mild in manners, one whom you would enjoy visiting with, one who would not combat you in any opinion you held; and he is just the one of all that will be the least likely to succeed. The one man of those twelve or twenty who is most apt to succeed, in my opinion, is the homeliest man in the whole lot, a big faced man all covered with freckles, red-haired, cross-eyed—a regular Ben Butler among men, with bow legs, perhaps, or a hump on his back, something of that kind; he is the man obliged to dig for himself, and to do something, otherwise he will not be anything. He knows he can't succeed on his good looks. Truly, boys are an uncertain crop, and she puts it well, too! That is a shrewd old lady. She is full of sense. I want to hear more about her."

"I didn't think 'twas very slow though the other night, when there was thirteen boys out here yellin' and screamin' like a cyclone let loose, arter a paper bag of somethin' they was throwin'. Finally it went onto my garding, and ef them hull thirteen didn't start for it!"

"I was that thunderstruck I could hardly git the door open and holler."

"I'm kinder mixed up in my mind whether folks think 'green sass' ain't good for me. I'd rather judge fur myself though or whether they think I ain't able to work it, I can't make out. Mebbe they think as long as I hain't got any boys they'll all put in with a contribution; but I kinder calculate that when you send boys to cultivate a garding a hoe is better than a ball club."

"They seem equally sot agin my havin' small fruits. It's a nice short cut across, and they kep' up sich a stiddy trapsin' over my strawberries all winter they all died but two of the enterprisenist."

"'Bout growin' time they think tain't good fur me t' work so hard, so they 'put their foot down' but come berry-time they won't think t' bring me none, no more'n they will 'green sass.'"

"Ef their stumick's is full, they won't sense it ef mine is empty. And my onions last summer, I thought I should have a lot; but shades of sweetness! There want' enough growed fur poultries fur their feet. I felt bad I tell you."

"My garding is a waste and howlin' wilderness. Even the angle-worms have migrated, fur when they want some to go fishin' I can't find one."

"There is a point I can sympathize with, Jessie. How many times I have dug the garden over without finding an angle worm when I wanted to go fishin'. If there is one thing more exasperating than another it is a good day for fishing, cloudy, no wind, not a thing to do, just ready to catch a train or to jump into a wagon, and not a worm on the whole place. It seems as though worms knew what was coming on such a day as that, and made a dive for the unknown regions so that no fellow could find one. Take it other days, when a man don't want to go fishing, and the garden is full of worms; you cannot pick up a stone or lift up a board without having half a dozen creep up out of their holes and ask you to carry them off."

"And the potato bugs dejectedly climb the scatterin' blades of grass and howl fur somethin' to eat. I've larnt 'em better than to go foragin' on the neighbors."

"And them big stuns that I laboratiously tolled up the bank with so's to have it nice round my back door; 'long comes a man and with one sling of his arm he undoes what took me all of an hour to dew, and them stuns all goes back into the creek representin' a good lots of work. I s'pose they thought I brung 'em up a purpose to keep 'em dry so's they could walk 'crosst the creek and my garding."

"My! Ef I should undertake to dew as I'm done by, 'twould keep me a trampin' the hull blessed time, and 'twould eat up the wages of two or three to keep me in shoe-leather. I'd a leetle rather tramp in my own garding."

In spite of her unhappiness Molly could not help laughing at her comic energy of speech.

"I s'pose there'll be a weddin' soon," she added with blunt kindness.

"I suppose so," said the girl faintly, turning away to hide her face.

"Sich beautiful weather is sure to bring out the love in anybody's heart, if it's there, especially when they're out a studyin' Nature's heart, as I've observed this mornin'."

The girl's face quivered at this, and she burst into a passion of tears.

"Don't! O, don't, Mrs. Marshall!"

The old lady's arm was around her as she said: "Land sakes, child! what have I said? What's the matter? Come right into the house."

The story was told in few words; she loved him? Yes, and he loved her; but they would never be married—no never; she would not see him again, he was going away forever.

"But you said you was going to be married, what does it mean?"

"I am going to marry Joe Winters; but I can't talk about it now. They want me to marry him." And another storm of tears choked her as she rushed across the room to throw herself prostrate on the old lounge.

"They" meant her father and mother; she had always been a good and dutiful daughter and in this supreme moment, she wrenched her life from the sunny spot where it grew, and whence the root-fibers had crept out and out, in search of new and richer sustenance, which, having found, it was growing in comely exuberance. Now, at another's bidding, she uprooted it, sorrowfully, hopelessly, to transplant it to the spot indicated.

The qualities which made her a loyal daughter, would also make her a loyal wife; loyal in duties, in effort, in heart.

(Continued on page 18.)

20,000 Hot-Bed Sash

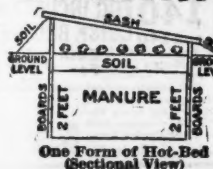
in Lots to Suit—at Low Prices \$1.90

Red Cypress, Blind Mortised, Double Shouldered Joints
3x6 ft., 1³/₈-in. Thick, Glazed with 6-in. Glass in Best Putty.
Ready for Quick Shipment—Safe Delivery Guaranteed

Each



START HOT-BEDS EARLY!



Raise Garden Truck Under Glass, in Hot-Beds and Cold-Frames, at Small Cost to You, and Make a Big Profit

Now is the time to get your Hot-Beds started, insuring big profits on early vegetables, such as Cauliflower, Sweet Potatoes, Parsley, Egg Plant, Lettuce, Radishes, Tomatoes, Onions, Celery, Rhubarb, Asparagus, etc., etc.

Write for FREE BOOK on "HOT-BEDS; THEIR USES, COST and CONSTRUCTION"
A Practical Book for Amateur and Professional Gardeners; from the Hot-Bed Headquarters of America

Make Your Garden Yield All the Year Round

We want to send a free copy of our valuable new book on "Hot-Beds; Their Uses, Cost and Construction," to every fruit grower, farmer, market gardener, florist—everybody who has a garden, whether large or small. We want to tell you about the remarkable improvements we have made in the design and construction of Hot-Bed Sash, and all about our ready-made Frames and Sub-Frames, which save time, trouble and expense.

We manufacture Hot-Bed Sash and equipment in our great Millwork Plant in such enormous quantities that our prices are the lowest in America. Today, Gordon-Van Tine Hot-Bed Sash are admittedly the best on the market. Under the stimulus of our low prices, the use of Hot-Beds has increased tremendously. The large mass serves a very considerable sum by buying direct from us—and the man with a little garden patch on a city lot saves in the same proportion when he buys a couple of our Sash.

The use of Hot-Beds extends the growing season throughout the entire year. The owner of a Hot-Bed gets early vegetables long before the non-user, and no investment pays bigger returns in both profit and pleasure.

Solid Sash that Last

All our Hot-Bed Sash are made of clear, selected Red Cypress. Joints are blind-mortised, double-shouldered, fitted snugly and moisture-proof. No open joints! No chance for moisture to enter and play havoc with the sash. A sash that won't twist, spring in the middle, pull loose, crack the glass or loosen the putty!

We use plenty of points and the finest quality of Greenhouse Putty. And every Gordon-Van Tine Hot-Bed Sash is primed in pure Raw Linseed Oil. They are as solid and substantial as careful workmanship and best materials can make them. They are the Sash that Last! We sell these high-grade, scientifically constructed Hot-Bed Sash—glazed complete—for less money than retail dealers ask for common open sash.

Cut Prices on Hot-Bed Sash

| | |
|---|--------|
| Size 3x6 ft., 1 ³ / ₈ Glazed 6x10 Glass | \$1.90 |
| Size 3x6 ft., 1 ³ / ₈ Glazed 6x10 Glass | \$1.90 |
| Size 3x6 ft., 1 ³ / ₈ Glazed 6x14 Glass | \$2.40 |
| Size 3x6 ft., 1 ³ / ₈ Glazed 6x14 Glass | \$2.40 |
| Size 3x6 ft., 1 ³ / ₈ Glazed 6x14 Glass | \$2.40 |
| Size 3x6 ft., 1 ³ / ₈ Glazed 6x14 Glass | \$2.40 |
| Size 3x6 ft., 1 ³ / ₈ Glazed 6x14 Glass | \$2.40 |
| Size 3x6 ft., 1 ³ / ₈ Glazed 6x14 Glass | \$2.40 |

Glazed with Double Strength Glass, add 20c net to above prices.

HOT-BED SASH
Size 3x6-14
With 6-in. Glass \$2.00

GORDON-VAN TINE CO., 2269 Case St., Davenport, Iowa

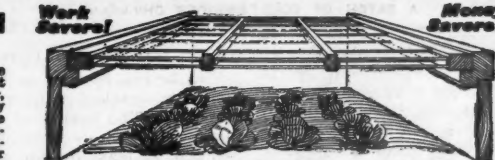
EDITOR'S NOTE.—It has been our privilege on several occasions to investigate the business affairs of Gordon-Van Tine Co., of Davenport, Iowa, and we have always found it to be a high-class business concern which fulfills all of the claims made in its advertisements. This firm is given a high financial rating by all of the banks of Davenport. From our personal knowledge, it is the policy of Gordon-Van Tine Co. not to exaggerate the value of the merchandise noted in their advertisements but to fulfill every bargain offer to the letter. On a recent business visit in Davenport we were permitted to read some of the letters received from satisfied customers. We note a few of these letters, picked at random, to show the thorough reliability of the merchandise advertised by the Gordon-Van Tine Co.

Columbus, Ohio, June 16, 1910.

Gordon-Van Tine Co., Davenport, Iowa.
Gentlemen: The bill of lumber that I ordered from you some time ago arrived O. K. and I am pleased to say that it is far better goods than I ever expected to get, and far superior to any that is sold here for a much higher price.
BURT HERSHMER.

Hutchinson, Kas., May 15, '10.

Gordon-Van Tine Co., Davenport, Iowa.
Gentlemen: The freight was 75c. per 100 lbs., but at that rate it was



Double-Glazed Hot-Bed Sash

Save Covering and Uncovering Hot-Beds and Cold Frames Give Stronger and Earlier Plants

The Gordon-Van Tine Double-Glazed Sash is one of the greatest improvements ever designed for users of Hot-Beds and Cold Frames. It saves the labor and cost of covering frames morning and night. No mats or boards needed. It forces faster growth and produces stronger plants. It floods the interior with sunlight. The 1/2-inch air space between the double layers of glass holds heat—keeps out the cold! Glass is firmly set with special points, and only the best putty is used, thus making a stronger sash than where glass is inserted in sash.

Bracing rod makes sash strong and rigid. Our Double-Glazed Hot-Bed Sash has become tremendously popular. The saving in mats, boards, breakage and hard work and the more rapid results secured make the Double-Glazed Sash a very profitable investment for those engaged in winter gardening.

Price of Double-Glazed Hot-Bed Sash, \$3.40
size 3x6 feet, 1³/₈, 10x14 glass, with Bracing Rod, each

We make a specialty of complete Hot-Bed Outfits, including Sash, Frames and Sub-Frames. Ask for special prices.

A Word About Ourselves

We are the Largest Sash, Door, Millwork and Roofing Plant in the world. We sell our enormous output direct to Consumer at Half Regular Prices. We guarantee Quality, Safe Delivery and Satisfaction to every purchaser.

We do a business of over a million dollars a year. Our responsibility is vouched for by three big banks. We refer to any bank in America or to Dun and Bradstreet Commercial Agencies. If goods are not found exactly as represented and absolutely satisfactory, we will refund your money.

Write for our Free Book on "Hot-Beds; Their Uses, Cost and Construction."

If you need Millwork, Lumber, Roofing and other Building Material, check off in the coupon the catalog you wish to see.

40 per cent. cheaper than could be bought of our local dealers. If any difference in material or workmanship yours in the best. C. F. HASS.

Salina, Kas., June 3, 1910.

Gentlemen: In building my home I made out a bill of the millwork, and intended sending away for my stuff, one of the local yards here told me that they would sell me the stuff so cheap that I could not afford to send away. I gave them the bill to figure on, and their bid was \$102.00. Thinking this high, I ordered the same bill of goods from you for \$122.40. The freight was \$16.80, and the goods all first-class in every

300% Saving on GLASS!

Quality and Safe Delivery Absolutely Guaranteed

We are the largest dealers in American Window Glass in the United States, and the tremendous volume of our business enables us to buy at almost the actual cost of production. Our prices to the consumer are only a fraction of what retail dealers charge. We buy only from the best equipped glass factories, and our goods are up to the highest standard of quality.

We save you 300 per cent! Why pay extortionate prices for Window Glass? Send us your next order for glass. We guarantee safe delivery.

8x10 S. S. Window Glass 3c per light
(Dealers' Price on above size, 15c per light)

Any size and any quantity at equally low prices. Glaziers' Zinc Points, containing 1/4 lb., 4c. Per pound, in bulk, 15c. When envelopes are shipped by mail, add 5c extra for postage. Glaziers' Steel Wheel Glass Cutters, specially selected for glaziers' work. Steel handle, polished and bronzed. If shipped by mail, postage 3c extra each. Price, each, 7 1/2c. Price per dozen, 77c.

Write Today for FREE "Hot-Bed" Book

Explains the secrets of success in the use of Hot-Beds and Cold-Frames. Gives money-making suggestions on raising Vegetables, Flowers, etc. How to Prepare and Care for Hot-Beds. Where to Locate Them. How to Make Cold-Frames. Brimful of helps and hints. Free for the asking. Write at once.

Sign and Mail for FREE BOOKS

GORDON-VAN TINE CO.,
2269 Case Street, Davenport, Iowa.

GENTLEMEN:—Please send FREE "HOT-BED SECRETS" BOOK to

Name _____

Address _____

Any of the following books free. Check the ones you wish.

☐ MILLWORK ☐ ROOFING ☐ LUMBER

respect. The dealer said I would get poor stuff, and things would be broken, but when the goods came I asked the local dealers to come and see, they admitted all first-class. I think the Gordon-Van Tine Company honest and first-class in every respect. I saved over \$60.00 on a small bill.
G. W. McQUEEN.

Danbury, Conn., April 26, 1910.

Gordon-Van Tine Company.—I can place an order with you for the material I am needing, and save sufficient even on a small order to make it well worth while to send you my order.
E. G. BENNETT.

One Man and His Son MADE \$12,000 In One Year with Poultry

Think of it! A good sized fortune made in one year, and the good part of it is anyone can do it if they follow similar successful, practical experiences. Our big

112-Page Book Tells How

It is full of information gleaned from the successful experiences of the world's most prominent poultrymen.

In addition there are articles on the Possibilities of poultry raising on the ordinary farm—which breeds are best—money-making methods of raising ducks—how to feed—breed—rear—market and hatch on a money-making scale. Contains scores of letters from leading poultrymen telling how they have succeeded—their secrets of success. No book like it. No book contains so many articles of actual, practical, successful poultry raising experiences.

Write Your Name on a Postal

mail it today and insure getting a copy before the edition is exhausted.

Describe the Bill Sand Tray Prairie State Incubators, Universal Hovers, Colony Houses, etc., which are revelations in artificial incubation machinery. Be sure to write for book today. Free—prepaid.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.
408 Main Street, Homer City, Pa.

Both Incubator and Brooder for \$10

You can't get bigger value at any price. And I pay freight. The famous Ideal is metal covered all around, top, bottom, sides and all. Self regulating; self ventilating. Simplest, surest, safest, most economical hatchery made. And the Ideal Brooder raises the chicks. Price for both 120-egg incubator and 120-chick brooder, \$10. I pay freight on east of the Missouri River and North of Tennessee. Write for delivered prices beyond, or if you want larger size. Send name anyway now on a postal for my big Free Book—a guide to bigger profits. Read what others say about Ideals. Address **J. W. MILLER CO., Box 40, Freeport, Ill.**

\$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator
Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water Brooder, \$4.85. Both ordered together, \$11.50. Freight prepaid (E. of Rockies). No machines at any price are better. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for book today or send price now and save waiting.
Belle City Incubator Co., Box 103, Racine, Wis.

200 Egg Incubator \$3.00
No freight to pay. Actual hen in Natural Hen Incubator heats, ventilates, controls everything. No lamp, no costly mistakes. Best hatchery in the world. Agents Wanted. Catalog free. **H. H. Co., 1248 Constance St., Dept. 72, Los Angeles, Cal.**



GERMOVEONE

to their fowls regularly have little trouble with Roup, Colds and like diseases. Germoveone keeps the general health of the fowls good. It is a bowel regulator, conditioner, germ destroyer and tonic. The best preventive of disease, best remedy if the disease has already taken hold. Place in drinking water. Liquid or tablets. Price 50c.

Lee's Egg Maker

is the best of all forms of meat food for your poultry and contains a percentage of digestible protein that insures a larger egg-yield from any flock of hens. A food that is clean, wholesome, and absolutely reliable.



GEO. H. LEE CO.
1124 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.



Poultry Notes.

Experiments show that the yearling hens lay 40 per cent. more eggs than the hen two years old.

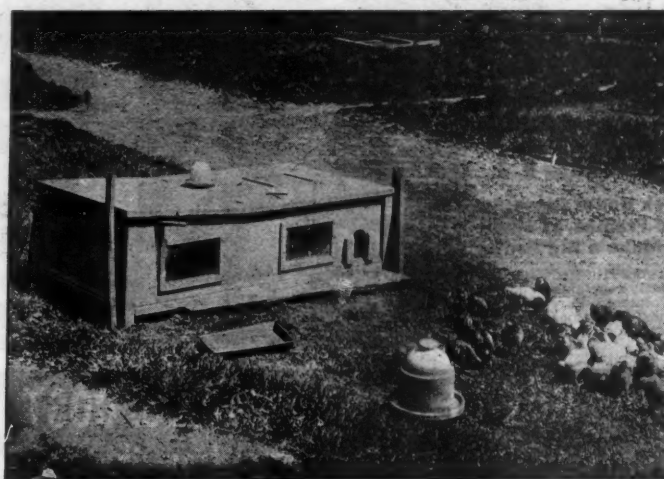
The Houdan is a small-boned fowl, having a thick breast, and the flesh is tender and juicy. They make fine broilers and the best roasters.

White duck feathers average in price in the market at from 37 to 39 cents per pound. Colored feathers bring from 17 to 23 cents per pound.

Sick birds never produce eggs or raise healthy chickens. The healthier the old stock is, the more eggs will be received and the healthier will be the offspring.

The main reliance of the poultry breeder is the certainty that he will always have a fairly profitable market for his meat and eggs. This is the bedrock of the industry.

If the fowls are pulling the feathers from one another's necks, mix a little powdered rhubarb with carbolated vaseline and apply to the bare places and, surrounding feathers.



A BATCH OF COLD BROODER CHICKENS.

Mix rock lime after it is slaked with sand in the proportion of one-fourth lime to three-fourths sand, using water enough to make it about the consistency of common mortar. When dry place where the poultry can have access to it.

Indian Runner ducks are to the duck family, in egg production, what the Mediterranean class of fowls is in the chicken world. They are small ducks, averaging about four pounds in weight. English breeders claim that an Indian Runner duck at eight years old will lay as many eggs as a yearling duck of any other variety.

As to the method of dressing, the farmer must choose the method which is in common use in his vicinity. The one method that is gaining prominence to-day is to dry pick and leave the head on. After having sold the fowl to a customer the butcher takes the heads off and the inward parts, if so desired. Otherwise he leaves it. The farmer can do the same way but he must be sure to charge enough more to pay up for the difference in weight.

A selected lot of one dozen hens will lay as many eggs as the average farmer will care to have hatched, and if the hens are mated to a pure-bred cock he will be the sire of all the chicks hatched on the farm, thus securing uniformity in color and general characteristics, instead of having chicks of all sizes, shapes and colors and not of characteristic merit. The hens not in company with males will lay just as many eggs as if with them, and the eggs will possess better keeping quality than those that are fertile.

A surprisingly large quantity of poultry coming to market is not fasted before killing, and often arrives with crops full of food and protruding. This distended crop is decidedly unsightly and perceptibly lowers the appearance of the birds. Why will not people learn that a bird's crop gorged with food is a handicap to its sale? Moreover it

distinctly lowers the quality of the flesh as well. It has been demonstrated that the flesh of poultry that fasts for from twenty-four to thirty-six hours before killing is more delicate of flavor and of better keeping quality than those which have food in process of digestion at time of killing.

Tommie's Essay on Ducks.—"The duck is a low heavy-set bird, composed mostly of meat and feathers. He is a mighty poor singer, having a hoarse voice, caused by getting so many frogs in his neck. He likes the water and carries a toy balloon in his stomach to keep him from sinking. The duck has only two legs, and they are set so far back on his running gears by nature that they come pretty near missing his body. Some ducks when they get big have curls on their tails and are called drakes. Drakes don't have to set or hatch, but just loaf and go swimming and eat everything in sight. If I had to be a duck I would rather be a drake and loaf around like a politician.—"Exchange."

Cracked Corn.

For laying hens it is better to have the corn cracked rather than to feed it whole. The period of exercise is too short when whole corn is given, when cracked at least double the amount of work is given the hens in getting it, which is very important when eggs are the object in view. Then it can be fed more freely and generally than whole corn, but it should be cracked only as fed, thus securing its full food value.

Some object to its use on account of trouble in cracking it and the loss of the fine particles when fed in the litter. A good plan is to have a mill for this purpose, with a sieve for cracked corn to fall in. In this way the meal and fine parts are separated, making no loss whatever. For chicks on free range cracked corn can be fed alone with good results.

Marketing Farm Poultry.

A very good idea for a farmer who goes into town once or twice a week is to solicit poultry orders from the best customers just before the holiday season. He should have seen to it through the fall that the poultry was well fed so that by this time they are good and plump. The poultry should not be fed for twenty-four hours before time set for killing, as this practice will make it easier to dress.

Lime Necessary.

Ordinarily the hen does not consume enough lime to form the shells of eggs, if she is laying abundantly, unless something besides the ordinary grain feeds is accessible to her. Oyster shells are very good for this purpose. A box of crushed shells may be placed before the fowls, allowing them to eat at will. Old mortar and fine gravel are also useful in supplying lime.

"By reading the thoughts of others we learn to think."—Reynolds.

The correct way to ventilate
The Mandy Lee
No Guessing
is the only incubator that has it. Open-front poultry house plan. Openings through the door, not above or below, but at the eggs (see above), admit life-giving oxygen and draw off gases from the hatchlings' eggs. Greatest feature of a many-featured machine. With a Mandy Lee you guess at nothing—measure moisture as you measure heat. Simply follow directions. New lamp-heated and powered brooder, direct contact heat. Send for free catalog to-day.
GEO. H. LEE CO., 1124 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.

Hatch After Hatch 90%—or Better

Write today. Don't start this new Billion Dollar Chicken money year, without getting our Big Free, 212-page book for money-makers, Profitable Poultry Raising—greatest we've ever issued. It tells about

CYPHERS Incubators and Brooders
with late letters from Cyphers owners all over the country proving biggest hatches right along. Own a real incubator—not an imitation. Before you buy any, get the facts. They're all in our Big Free Book. Address
CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY
Department 35, Buffalo, N. Y.
New York City, Chicago, Ill., Boston, Mass., Kansas City, Mo. (2000 Agents) Oakland, Cal.
Free Poultry Incubator

Big Incubator Value

Successful incubators have always been superior to all others. This year they are better than ever before and the price is lower. Get our direct-to-you proposition and Big FREE Book and low price before you pay a cent for any incubator. We want to prove to you that this is the biggest real value ever offered.

Successful Incubators
have 30 years experience back of them. Every fault of others eliminated. New special features developed this year. Ventilation, heating, regulation—all perfect. Don't experiment. Get a SUCCESSFUL—the sure, certain money-maker. Get our price and book NOW. If you want booklet on "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys," send 10c. Catalogue is FREE. Write postal.
Dee Holmes Incubator Co., 10 Second St., Dea Holmes, Ia.

140 EGG INCUBATOR and 140 CHICK BROODER
The incubator is Both For \$10
wood, covered For \$10
with asbestos and galvanized iron; has triple walls, copper tank; nursery; egg tester, thermometer, ready to use. 30 Days Trial—money back if not O. K. Write for Free Catalog today.
Ironclad Incubator Co., Dept. 27, Racine, Wis.

Build Your Own Incubator

I want to send every poultry raiser my large free book on home incubator construction. I want to show you how my patented Lamps, Thermosafe-Tanks, Egg Trays, Wicks etc. will save you money. All sizes, latest exclusive designs. Used by the leading poultrymen of America. Write for free book of incubator plans today.
H. M. Sheer, Dept. 26, Quincy, Ill.

\$5 NO MONEY IN ADVANCE
The "Dandy" is the easiest operated, best built, fastest cutting green bone cutter made. Sold on 15 days' free trial with a broad guarantee. If it suits keep it, if not, send it back. Free catalog.
Stratton Mfg. Co., Box 16, Erie, Pa.

Chicken Business
There's Fortune in it
Get Busy. We start you. Most successful Poultry Farm. Thousands to choose from. Low prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, etc. Big illustrated, valuable book. "Profitable Poultry" tells how, sent for a cent.
BERRY'S POULTRY FARM, Box 43, Clarinda, Iowa

Greider's Fine Catalogue
of pure bred poultry for 1911, over 200 pages, 57 colored pictures of fowls, calendar for each month, illustrations, descriptions, photos, incubators, brooders, and all details concerning the business, where and how to buy fine poultry, eggs for hatching, supplies, etc., at lowest cost. Send 15c.
R. H. GREIDER, Box 50, REEFS, Pa.

Poultry
47 leading varieties of pure bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys; also Holstein Cattle—prize winners. Oldest poultry farm in northwest. Stock, eggs and incubators at low prices. Send 4c for catalogue.
LARKIN & HERZBERG, Box 25, MANKATO, Minn.

48 BREEDS Fine pure bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Fertilized eggs and incubators at low prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Send 4c for the 100-page 17th Annual Poultry Book. **R. F. NEUBERT, Box 21, MANKATO, MINNESOTA.**

LIGHTNING SPRAYERS
At your dealer or write us. Whitewash your poultry house and stables rapidly. Kills lice; sprays trees; washes wagons and windows. No. 16 galvanized steel double cylinder pump; continuous spray 15 feet high. Brass top, brass bottom, brass nozzle, brass extension rod, ball valves, heavy hose. All for \$2.50. Cash with order. Sent to any address, express prepaid. Also orchard sprayers and many other styles. Write for free catalog and agency proposition. **D. R. Smith & Co., 65 Guineas Street, Ulster, N. Y.**

MAKE HENS LAY
By feeding raw bone. Its egg-producing value is four times that of grain. Eggs more fertile, chicks more vigorous, broilers earlier, fowls heavier, profits larger.
MANN'S LATEST MODEL Bone Cutter
Cuts all bone with adhering meat and gristle. Never clogs. 10 Days' Free Trial. No money in advance. Send today for Free Book.
F. W. Mann Co., Box 39, Milford, Mass.

Supplying Poultry With Meat.

Most persons who have given any attention whatever to poultry appreciate the value of animal food in some form, both for laying and growing stock, yet the problem of securing a constant supply of it is often a difficult one, says "American Cultivator."

During spring when the plow is busy and later while grasshoppers are plentiful hens on free range will pick up enough bugs and worms to take the place of meat, but for the greater part of the year the successful poultryman must feed some meat with the regular rations.

One enthusiastic poultry woman for a number of weeks during the summer spaded a portion of ground daily. In soft moist places such as old chip piles there are quantities of earth worms. At sight of her with the spade the hens would flock behind her for rods, and how they did lay.

The farm dog that brings in a great many woodchucks usually leaves half of them about the yard. Try feeding those to the hens.

The waste from butchering is of considerable value if fed wisely. Too often the intestines, etc. are thrown out whole for the hens to pick what they can from them, which is usually little. They are either dragged away by the dog or else freeze, or if the weather be warm, grow putrid and unfit for anything to eat.

If food has been properly withheld from the animal before killing it is a simple matter to empty the pouch, etc., and feed only a reasonable portion at a time, chopped so that all can get an equal share. The refuse from dressed poultry can be utilized in the same way. Even the feet chopped are greedily devoured.

For use in fall and winter when some butchering is done on every farm, a bone cutter is a great convenience, and would soon pay for itself. One might also grind bones for the neighbors for a share.

Sunflower Seed.—Sunflower seed is highly recommended by some people as a ration for poultry on account of the kernel containing oil that is said to be highly beneficial in improving the quality of color and gloss on the plumage of the fowls, as well as being an aid to poultry during the molting process.

The facts are that sunflower seed is more than 90 per cent. waste matter, the hulls being difficult to digest and of little or no feeding value. A few sunflower seed may be of some benefit to poultry, but fed in large quantities they would be a detriment rather than a benefit.

Poultry Notes.

Poultry thrive best on dry, hilly land. However low, level rich land gives more vegetation and more insects for the fowls to feed upon, says "Inland Farmer."

Mouldy grain contains germs that cause poultry diseases, besides the better food you give your fowls the better and more wholesome will be the meat and eggs.

Now, soon is the best time to add new stock or remove old from the flock of ducks kept for eggs. Changes later will scare them out of laying for a month.

Any kind of a building will be all right for the hens if it has a tight roof and the sides are good.

The sides of the house must be in good repair. It is worse for the chickens for the wind to blow in on them while they are on the roosts than when they are stirring around through the day.

Do not let the oyster shell box "run dry." There is a difference in the quality of the oyster shell we find. Some of it is too coarse. The hens won't eat the big pieces.

Chop up onions in the hen's food if you have them to spare. Onions are a safe stimulant, good to keep away roup some claim.

Pullets hatched in April ought to be laying now, soon, if they have always been thrifty; but if they did not get a good start or have had any set back in their growth they will likely remain useless until nearly a year old.

When a poultry disease becomes very bad or chronic, better kill the birds for their progeny will never be any account.

Nothing better to start the hens laying than scraps of meat and bone cut into shape so they can eat them. The poultry raiser who lives near a butcher shop needs a good bone cutter. When we butcher the early pig, we save the crackling and other meat scraps for the hens. How they do sing after we give them a feed of cracklings.

Hold onto enough turkey hens so you will have eggs to spare your friends and neighbors. They will gladly pay you a good price for them next spring. No trouble to sell the eggs near home, and this is a sure way of getting money out of turkeys. So many would rather buy turkey eggs in their own neighborhood than go to the trouble of sending away and paying express charges, which are sometimes not very reasonable.

If the glass is gone from the windows of the poultry house, cover them with rather heavy unbleached muslin. The muslin will keep out wind and rain, and admit enough light and fresh air. Coming through the muslin the air will be diffused so the draughts from this quarter need not be feared.

An item in our daily paper tells us that Sidney Conger has placed an order with U. R. Fisher, of Hope, Ind. (who sometimes advertises in the "Inland Farmer" if I am not mistaken), for two thousand Plymouth Rock fowls, one-half to be of the white variety and the other of the barred variety. This is the largest order ever sent to this part of the state for fowls.—Fannie M. Wood.

Poultry Feed.

Equal parts of ground corn, oats or barley, bran or shorts, mixed with 10 per cent. cooked meat, green cut bone or beef scraps. These foods are mixed dry and then thoroughly mixed with about one-third their bulk of steeped clover or alfalfa leaves. The leaves should be steeped about twelve hours before using. Another mixture, and one of the best we have tried, is 200 pounds bran, 100 pounds shorts, 100 pounds ground corn, 100 pounds ground oats or barley, 100 pounds beef scraps and 10 pounds granulated charcoal. Slightly moisten with water before feeding.

Green Bone for Egg Food.

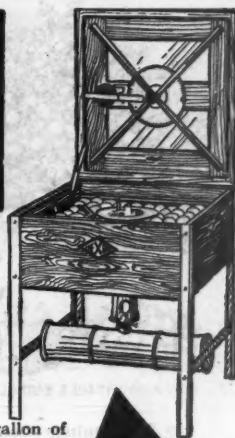
There is no disputing the fact, green bone is an excellent egg food and one of the best substitutes for worms for fowls kept in confinement. It is likewise excellent for growing stock. One producer has fed green bone twice a week, and allows about a pound to every sixteenth head of grown stock, and half the quantity to that number of growing chicks. To feed green bone often or in larger quantities is apt to produce bowel troubles and worms, and also grow combs too large. Too liberal feeding of fresh meat is apt to make fowls irritable and cross.

No Assistance Needed.

As the train neared the city, the colored porter approached the jovial-faced gentleman, saying with a smile: "Shall Ah brush yo' off, suh?" "No," he replied; "I prefer to get off in the usual manner."—Princeton "Tiger."

One Gallon of Oil and One Filling of the Lamp — Besides a Better Hatch

DON'T let anyone fool you on an old style side-lamp incubator. Here's the *only* hatcher that's made on the correct principle. The lamp is underneath, *in the center*. Thousands of tests have proved that the heat is *exactly the same throughout the egg-chamber*. And by placing the lamp underneath, we can use a large oil tank—holds 4 to 8 quarts of oil. There's no filling the lamp every day with this X-Ray. Think how much disagreeable work and bother that saves. But that isn't all. The X-Ray has the most perfect heat regulating system ever devised. All other incubators keep the flame at the same height all through the hatch. When the egg-chamber gets hot, they let the heat escape. We control the heat so we use only one gallon of oil to a hatch and save two-thirds of the expense. Our automatic trip cuts down the flame when necessary. Think what that means. Less oil, less heat generated, no waste, and



INCUBATOR

opens from the top. The lid has two double-glass panels. You can see the thermometer any time without raising lid—no danger of chilling the eggs. You can ventilate or turn the eggs by simply raising the lid. No sliding heavy drawers out, no danger of breaking eggs. And the X-Ray heating system is so perfect that the X-Ray is heated to hatching temperature in 15 minutes—others take from 4 to 8 hours. Get our book first, then let us send you an X-Ray to try for three hatches. See how it's made. All genuine California redwood, covered completely with enameled steel, beautiful rosewood finish. Legs galvanized steel, strongly braced and absolutely rigid. See how the X-Ray works—how it hatches; our guarantee fully protects you.



X-RAY BROODER

Made on the same heating, ventilating and regulating principle as the X-Ray incubator and of the same high grade materials. Is just as superior as a brooder. Be wise in buying a brooder, too. We are anxious that you raise all the chicks you hatch in the X-Ray incubator. That's why we ask you to use this X-Ray Brooder. Get our free book now and read all the reasons.

Don't Buy Any Incubator Till You Get Our FREE BOOK

It tells all about the X-Ray principle, construction and results. Read what many X-Ray incubator users say. Women have big success as well as all beginners and experienced chick-raisers. Read the facts—then decide. Send your name and address on a postal now. Ask for Free Book No. 30. You'll be surprised and pleased at the only incubator worth using. Address

X-RAY INCUBATOR CO.,

Wayne, Nebraska

\$5.20 Buys My Double Wall, Hot Water Fifty Egg Incubator

A better machine for the money cannot be had. Guaranteed to hatch every fertile egg. Double walls. Hot water tank covers entire top of egg chamber. Absolutely self-regulating. I've built incubators for 30 years.

800,000 Satisfied Users of Stahl Incubators

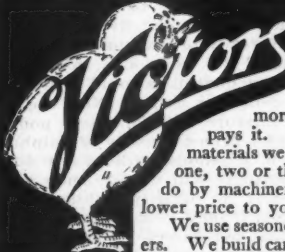
100 egg size, price \$7.50
200 egg size, \$9.50
80-page catalogue shows full line of incubators, W. O. Stahl, Inc., Quincy, Ill.
etc. Write for it to-day.

Geo. H. Stahl, Box 251-B, Quincy, Ill.



THINK OF IT

Ask the editor of this paper if Stahl and his incubator are right.



INCUBATORS and BROODERS

Victor quality tells in the hatches. Right principles, right materials, right building, right ventilation, right regulation, mean more chicks and greater profit. Victor quality costs but little more and the difference on one or two hatches more than pays it. Write us first. We can save you money. The materials we are putting into our machines this season, we bought one, two or three years ago, before the present high prices. We do by machinery what others do by hand labor. The result is a lower price to you for the same quality of machine. We use seasoned lumber, we put heavy copper into our tanks and boilers. We build carefully—our doors fit and close tightly, our lamps burn clear and bright, our regulator keeps the temperature at 103 degrees no matter how cold the weather. When you get the Victor, you get machines that will hatch and raise chickens. Estab. 1867. Geo. Ertel Co., 184 Kentucky St., Quincy, Ill.

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The Planet Jr 1911 illustrated catalogue is a complete guide to lighter farm work, better crops, and more money. Every farmer and gardener should possess it as soon as the mail can bring it. What's the sense of drudging when you don't have to?

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Box 1167 G. Phila. Pa.

No. 11 Planet Jr Double-Wheel Hoe

has an important improvement for 1911—a steel frame, making it practically indestructible. Adapted to many kinds of work. Pays for itself in a single season. Cultivator, and Plow is a real necessity in every good garden. Can be adjusted in a moment to sow all garden seeds, hoe, cultivate, weed, and plow. Unequaled for lightness, strength and beauty.



Crown Bone Cutter
Hens fed out green bone lay more eggs. Get a Crown Bone Cutter. Send to-day for catalogue. Wilson Bros., Box 807, Easton, Pa.

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Poultry book, describes, largest, most successful Poultry Farm in U. S., 45 VARIETIES, pure-bred Poultry, Beautiful, hardy and money makers. Thousands to choose from. Lowest prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, etc. Sent for 4 cents.
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Illustrated and gives prices of 45 varieties land and water fowls and eggs. This book should be in the hands of every person interested in poultry for profit. Address S. A. HUMMEL, Box 45, Freeport, Illinois.

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"The Billion Dollar Hen." Yes, that is just where the chicken of to-day stands and great fortunes are being made each year with a few hens and a small piece of ground.
Read the **Secrets in American Hen Magazine**, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Price 25c. a year. Descriptive circular free.

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FOR SALE, with full instructions for their use. Address,
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LEGHORN COCKERELS
We are breeders of Leghorns and have the finest line of cockerels and pullets that we ever produced. We offer, for the low price of \$5.00 each, such birds as fanciers would sell at \$10.00 and \$15.00. Good breeding birds, \$2.50 each. For particulars address Green's Nursery Co., Poultry Department, Rochester, N. Y.



A PROFITABLE QUINCE TREE.

The Quince Orchard.

In the choice of nursery stock most growers select quince trees two or three years old. The writer would never go over two years, and would even prefer strong one-year trees. The arguments are the same as with any other fruit trees. The younger tree is apt to be less disturbed by transplanting and to take hold better for this reason. One is apt to get better stock in one-year trees, since only the best and most vigorous trees reach saleable size at that age. And, above all, it allows one to head the tree low, which is certainly the only way to head quinces. Among the larger tree fruits there may be some question on this point, at least there is room for argument, but the quince is at best not much more than a shrub, so that the familiar argument of wanting to get the team up under the branches will not apply. In the writer's opinion twelve inches is plenty high enough to head a quince. If one-year's stock is used the tree may be simply cut off at this point and allowed to form a head from new branches sent out below this.

As to distance apart, authorities differ, but from ten to fifteen feet is usually recommended. With repressive pruning (heading in each year's long, straggling growth) it will certainly be many years before quinces will crowd each other even at ten feet, and that is the distance which the writer has generally adopted.

Insects and Fungous Pests.—The quince is really troubled with very few insect or fungous enemies in well-kept orchards. Of course the neglected and rundown trees, which are the too common rule, are likely to be attacked in various ways, but where trees are given anything like modern treatment the number of enemies is relatively very small. Even deer, the newest and worst enemy of apple orchards in Massachusetts (worst because protected by the state), are said not to browse on quince trees.

Picking and Marketing.—Quince trees ought to begin to bear by the fourth or fifth year and should reach full bearing by ten years. The life of the orchard of course depends on the care it receives, but some of the commercial orchards of New York have remained healthy and productive for forty years.

While the quince is a firm, hard fruit, it is easily bruised, and such damages show up very plainly. It ought therefore to be handled with care, from the time it is picked till placed upon the market. If picked directly into half-bushel baskets, and carried in these to the storage house, the bruising is perhaps as little as possible. For market they may be packed in almost anything, from a grape basket to a barrel. Where one can reach the retailer direct, large-sized grape baskets are excellent, but barrels and half barrels are frequently used. Practically the same arguments apply to the different packages as apply to apples.

Money in Gooseberries.

The gooseberry is one of the most delicious and profitable of the small fruits. It is easily grown and suited to almost all localities in the United States. Utah farmers and gardeners claim that an average yield of gooseberries is from 600 to 800 bushels per acre. The price of marketable berries is seldom less than 25 cents per gallon, or \$2.00 a bushel, hence an acre will produce from \$1000 to \$2000 worth of fruit. In Europe this is one of the popular berries and small fruit growers figure on obtaining greater profits from the gooseberry crop than from any other shrub fruit.—"Strawberry Cultivist."

A Day Off.

Sunday School Teacher.—Is your pa a Christian, Bobby?
Little Bobby.—No'm. Not to-day. He's got the toothache.—"Browning's Magazine."

New Year.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by B. M. F. Sours.

'Tis a happy New Year,
With its light and good cheer,
And we hail it upon its way;
It is welcome, for gone
Are the eve and the dawn
Of the year-ago New Year's Day.

And whatever the snows
Ere its tenure shall close,
And whatever the sunshine as well,
The good Father above
From the heaven of love,
Looks down on the land where we dwell.

And we know that the fold
Of the cloud dips in gold,
And the dark and light will abide
Neath the tenderness strown
In the light from the Throne,
Till the dark, all the dark, shall outglide.

Fighting the Scale.

The scale is easily detected. It resembles a fly speck in size and shape, but its color is gray or ashen. Look for these gray specks on your peach trees, which are generally the first trees attacked, and then on the apples and Japanese plums. They dislike the cherry and seldom infest it, nor do they show any liking for the native plums of the wild goose family, and others of native origin.

Scale sprays fall into two classes, according to their composition—oil sprays and sulphur sprays. Both are good. The oil spray is a late rival of the sulphur, but in small quantities, at least, it is costlier. Occasionally when not diluted just right, it works injury to the tree. It also is claimed to be a fungicide, but it must be considered inferior to the sulphur in its permanent effects. Both oil and sulphur kill only by coming into actual contact with the object, but the lime-sulphur puts a coating on the bark which remains for weeks and even months, and, if present when the first brood of young scale is hatched, it repels their efforts to affix themselves to the bark. Then again, the lime-sulphur can be made at home and the oil spray cannot. The latter requires the machinery of factories to combine its ingredients, while the lime-sulphur is combined by cooking which any farmer can do in an iron kettle. There is, however, a rapidly increasing output of factory-made lime-sulphur and in large quantities such as fifty and one hundred gallons it is about as cheap as the home-made mixture, as well as in a form more convenient and effective. It is ready for application just as soon as it is diluted with cold water and will retain its strength indefinitely, while the home-cooked wash deteriorates in twenty-four hours and must be recooked to retain its effectiveness.

A price list just received quotes commercial lime-sulphur at 75 cents a single gallon, 40 cents per ten gallons, 26 cents per twenty-five gallons, and only 24 cents per fifty gallons, with further reductions on one hundred gallons and over. As each gallon of the mixture is diluted with water to ten gallons, fifty gallons would make five hundred gallons of ready-to-use spray with a cost of only 2 2-5 cents per gallon. Probably large quantities could be purchased for 2 cents per gallon. Now the home-made mixture calls for fifteen pounds of lime and fifteen pounds of sulphur for every fifty gallons, without any dilution. The sulphur will cost 3 cents and up, according to quality, while the lime will cost from a cent down to less than half that per barrel. Where it is made in lots of not over fifty to one hundred gallons it will cost approximately 2 cents per gallon, just the same as the commercial mixture, without counting full cost of labor and fuel and use of kettle. In large quantities the cost might be reduced to near half a cent, but apparatus must be installed for cooking on a large scale.

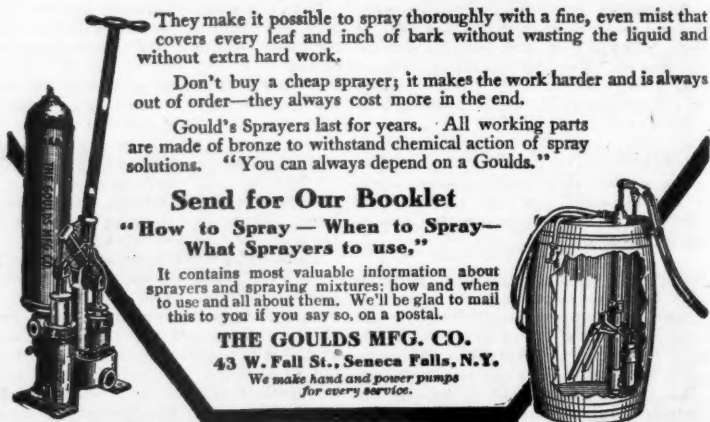
The way to make the home-made mixture is to get a barrel and slack fifteen pounds of good stone lime. While the lime is slacking, pour in fifteen pounds of sulphur and mix it with the boiling lime. Slack the lime as you would for whitewash. After slacking is done, thin the mess with a few gallons of water (keeping count of gallons); put it in kettle and boil it for one hour. Then add enough more water to raise the total number of gallons to fifty. It is then ready for use and is best applied warm and on same day it is made. If any is left over, bring it to a boil the next morning. Be sure to strain it well before pouring it into the sprayer. Protect your hands with axle grease, wear old clothes and be sure to cover every inch of the bark on trunk and limbs, which will require careful work.—L. R. J., Missouri, in Exchange.

Adversity is sometimes hard upon a man; but for one who can stand prosperity, there are a hundred that will stand adversity.—Carlyle.

Good Fruit Requires Good Spraying

It rests with you whether your apples are wormy, whether your trees lose their foliage and are eaten by disease. You can prevent all these losses by using

GOULDS Reliable SPRAYERS



They make it possible to spray thoroughly with a fine, even mist that covers every leaf and inch of bark without wasting the liquid and without extra hard work.

Don't buy a cheap sprayer; it makes the work harder and is always out of order—they always cost more in the end.

Gould's Sprayers last for years. All working parts are made of bronze to withstand chemical action of spray solutions. "You can always depend on a Goulds."

Send for Our Booklet
"How to Spray—When to Spray—What Sprayers to use,"

It contains most valuable information about sprayers and spraying mixtures; how and when to use and all about them. We'll be glad to mail this to you if you say so, on a postal.

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43 W. Fall St., Seneca Falls, N.Y.
We make hand and power pumps for every service.

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And see for yourself how convenient, inexpensive and durable they are.

Easily raised above snow drifts, or to allow chickens or hogs to pass, at the same time turning cattle and horses.

Cost less than wooden gates, more easily handled and last ten times as long.

REPUBLIC FARM GATES
are built to stand the wear and tear of years. Frame made of high carbon extra heavy tubular steel, thoroughly braced to prevent sagging. No holes to weaken the gate. Fabric is large heavily galvanized, rust proof wires, closely spaced. A gate that weather and stock cannot destroy.

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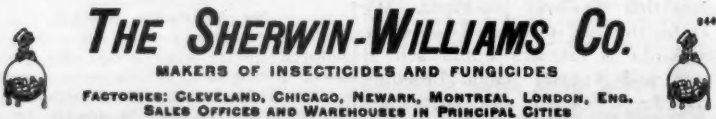
This Book Will Save Your Money.

If your fruit trees or garden plants are infested with destructive pests, it is time for you to get them under control. It is important that you know just what insects are causing the damage and the proper method of extermination as correctly given in

"Spraying—A Profitable Investment."

A Handsomely Illustrated Book of 120 Pages.

It gives you the "How" and the "Why" of it in plain language, which is equally as valuable to the experienced as to the inexperienced grower. A great amount of time and money is wasted each year in spraying at the wrong time or with the improper material. How much do you waste? Write 675 Canal Road, Cleveland, Ohio, for a copy of this book.



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The Present Status and Future Possibilities of Apple Growing in New England.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by J. H. Fay.

Continued from Last Issue.

Mr. J. H. Hale, of South Glastonbury, Conn., says it costs \$250 per acre to bring an apple orchard up to five years of age. This was on a large tract, and included I believe, cost of land, clearing brush, etc., and taxes.

I think this is a liberal estimate, for if we valued the cleared land at \$100 per acre; cost of trees, \$4.50; planting, \$1.50; annual plowing and cultivation, \$10; annual mice protection, 50c; annual pruning, \$3; annual replacing dead trees, 30c; annual taxes, 55c; annual interest, \$1.35; annual cost, running expense, \$15.70; for five years running expense, \$78.50; add first cost, \$106; total cost per acre for five years, \$184.50.

Following is the actual cost of a 100 acre orchard, apples and peaches interplanted, in Connecticut, up to five years of age, published by Mr. J. H. Hale:

Cost of land, \$2447.90; buildings and repairs, \$733; tools and implements, \$748; labor, \$5425.65; four poor horses, \$400; hay and grain, \$1548.03; fertilizer, \$692.77; clover seed, \$56.46; telephone, \$100; trees, \$950; miscellaneous and taxes, \$713.02; total for five years, \$13,814.83; cost per acre, \$138.15.

I have some figures from Nova Scotia orchards that will give a good idea of what may be expected as to returns where the fruit is exported in barrels. Following shows clearly the size of each orchard; number of barrels of fruit produced per acre; average price per barrel; gross and net returns per acre; owner of each orchard; and the per cent. earned on \$610, the average value per acre. Yields and profits of Nova Scotia orchards the five years prior to 1908:

Owner, F. C. Johnson, Port Williams; 9 acres; average number barrels per acre, 121; average price, \$2.50; gross returns per acre, \$302.60; net returns per acre, \$219; per cent. net earnings on \$610, 35.90.

Owner, J. E. Smith, Wolfville, 4.5 acres; average number of barrels per acre, 165; average price, \$2.12; gross returns per acre, \$349.80; net returns per acre, \$245; per cent. net earnings on \$610, 40.16.

Owner, A. C. Starr, Starr's Point, 14 acres; average number barrels per acre, 100; average price, \$2.13; gross returns per acre, \$213; net return per acre, \$140; per cent. net earnings on \$610, 22.95.

Owner, G. C. Miller, Middleton, 2 acres; average number barrels per acre, 111; average price, \$1.98; gross net returns per acre, \$219.78; net returns per acre, \$143; per cent. net earnings on \$610, 23.44.

Owner, G. H. Starr, Port Williams, 9 acres; average number barrels per acre, 117; average price, \$2.25; gross returns per acre, \$263.25; net returns per acre, \$130; per cent. net earnings on \$610, 29.50.

Owner, C. E. Sheffield, Upper Canard, 4 acres; average number barrels per acre, 100; average price, \$2.25; gross returns per acre, \$225; net returns per acre, \$152; per cent. net earnings on \$610, 24.92.

Owner, E. H. Johnson, Bridgetown, 6 acres; average number barrels per acre, 100; average price, \$2.25; gross returns per acre, \$225; net returns per acre, \$152; per cent. net earnings on \$610, 24.92.

Owner, R. J. Messenger, Bridgetown, 3.5 acres; average number barrels per acre, 100; average price, \$1.90; gross returns per acre, \$190; net returns per acre, \$117; per cent. net earnings on \$610, 19.18.

Owner, E. J. Elliott, Clarence, 2.5 acres; average number barrels per acre, 116; average price, \$2.38; gross returns per acre, \$304; net returns per acre, \$218; per cent. net earnings on \$610, 34.92.

Average number barrels per acre, 116; net returns per acre, \$174; per cent. net earnings on \$610, 28.52.

You will notice that the average yield per year, was 116 barrels per acre; the net cash profit, \$174; and the per cent. profit on the money invested, taking the average capitalization at \$610, was 28.52 per cent.

The returns of the orchard owned by Mr. E. Cyrus Miller, Haydenville, Mass., for the season of 1909, is a very good indication of what an ordinary crop in an ordinary year will amount to. This orchard is twelve acres in extent, and the net profit on the fruit sold in barrels f. o. b. was \$2500, or \$208 per acre.

This orchard is in soil for the most part, is about fifteen years old, and is composed entirely of Baldwins. Stable manure is used for fertilizer, as well

as wood ashes from the nearby village, and sawmill. The grass is cut for hay; and cabbage, corn, and potatoes, are grown in the orchard between the trees, in rotation with the turf. Thus part of the orchard is under cultivation every year, while the remainder is in turf. While this plan may not be ideal, it suits local conditions, and as you see, gives a good profit.

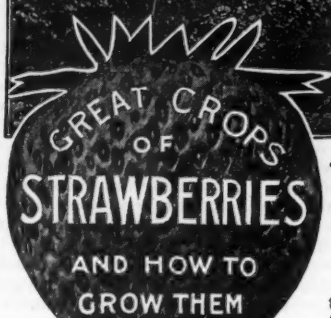
There is money in growing peaches in Connecticut, but the big peach growers of that state, Mr. J. H. Hale, and J. Norris Barnes, declare that there is more money in apples than in peaches, and that they regret they did not go more heavily into apple growing, instead of peaches, at the time they were making their big plantings.

Following is a list of the best varieties of apples for this section, arranged in order of ripening: Astrachan, Duchess of Oldenburg, Gravenstein, Wealthy, Fall Pippin, McIntosh, Hubbardston, Rode Island Greening, Baldwin, Sutton Beauty, and Roxbury Russet.

There is a wonderful opportunity for the apple grower in New England, to make a specialty of fancy summer and fall varieties of fruit. There is a great demand for this class that cannot be supplied. The abominable stuff shipped in from states farther west and south, and the wretched fruit hauled in by a few farmers, is hardly fit to make vinegar, to say nothing of selling it for people to eat. If suitable varieties were available, and of the quality they should be, people would wonder why they ever put up with high prices, and worthless fruit. It is not uncommon to see such stuff sell in the high class grocery stores for 50c to 60c per peck, simply because nothing better is available, and human nature craves apples through August and September, if ever they do. From observation and experience I firmly believe there is a fortune in it for the man who has the knack of handling this class of apples, and getting them to the consumer's table in the pink of condition.

In conclusion, I believe it is one of the most profitable and safe investments a man can make to go into apple growing in New England. If he hasn't the adaptability for summer and fall fruit, the winter class offers great inducements.

We have the climate—temperate, suitable, congenial; we have the soil—eminently suited to apple culture; we have the location—markets at our very door, unlimited transportation facilities, nearness to points of export for foreign trade, and what is most important of all, the social privileges and status of our people are attractive to every respectable person who wants to make a pleasant and permanent home.



Your Big Money is in Growing Strawberries

No matter where you live or what kind of soil you have, Kellogg's Way will more than double your profits growing Big Red Strawberries right between your rows of young fruit trees, if you have no other place. You can do it easily. Let us tell you how—we've got it all explained in a nut shell—in our handsomely illustrated 64-page book entitled

"Great Crops of Strawberries and How to Grow Them"

It explains why the Kellogg Way of growing big crops of Strawberries is the sure and easy way. Tells how to prepare your soil; what varieties to set; how to care for the plants to get best results; how to market the fruit. Many fruit growers are now making a net profit of \$500 to \$800 per acre each year while waiting for young trees to come into bearing. Besides all this, the cultivating of the plants produces a healthy and more vigorous growth in the trees. Just what the trees require. Whether you have ever thought of growing strawberries or not, it is just the book that should be read by

Every Fruit Grower and Farmer

What others are doing you can do right in your own soil. C. Harder, Twin Falls, Idaho, is making as high as \$1000 per acre each season growing strawberries between the rows of his young trees. Why don't you? It will more than double your income.

Kellogg's Thoroughbred Plants

The only strain of plants that are propagated from mother plants of high fruiting power. That's why the Kellogg Strain of Thoroughbreds is so productive and bears such enormous crops of big red berries. They have a record of 15,000 quarts per acre. Large yields are often reported grown in young orchards. If you want to make some easy money, get our 1911 book. IT'S FREE.

R. M. KELLOGG COMPANY,

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Three Rivers, Michigan



Our New Free Book Tells How. Send For It Today.

Question Box at New Jersey Horticultural Meeting.

No. 1—What are the best varieties of early apples from a commercial standpoint?

Mr. Blackwell—There is more money in Early Ripe than any other apple.

Mr. Repp—We use the Early Ripe and the Williams Red and the Hagloe.

No. 2—What is the best method to control canker on apples?

Mr. Hansell—It can be controlled with lime or a weak bordeaux mixture.

Mr. Hedrick—In New York, in the orchards that are thoroughly sprayed for apple scab, we have very little apple canker.

In pruning we try to cut the canker out. There are two or three kinds of canker in New York, but all succumb to practically the same treatment.

No. 3—What is the best commercial apple for central New Jersey?

Mr. Hansell—You get above Frenchtown the Baldwin is the best.

Mr. Collins—Rome Beauty is a very good apple. Do you mean for home consumption or the market?

The President—For the market.

Mr. Collins—That's a very good one.

No. 5—What do you know of the Belle of Georgia peach as to quality and cropping?

Mr. Blake—Mr. Barton can tell you something about that. It is usually a very good cropper and comes into bearing early.

Mr. Barton—We have had the Belle of Georgia for two years and it is satisfactory. It grows much like the Elberta—oblong—and is satisfactory in every way. It comes, however, three or four days ahead of the Elberta.

Mr. Hedrick—The members might like to know that it is a full brother to the Elberta, originated by the same man with the same cross.

No. 7—How can the russet stain on apples, due to spraying, be avoided?

Mr. Collins—Make the spray a little weaker.

Mr. Blake—Too large a proportion of copper is used in too many cases; a small proportion can be used and be effective against scab. We find also where we use a powerful sprayer we are more likely to get that than where we use the hand pump. We get it on more thoroughly, probably, and we don't use more than three pounds of copper in any of our applications of bordeaux, and we get much less burning.

Be always displeased at what thou art, if thou desire to attain to what thou art not; for where thou hast pleased thyself, there thou abidest.—Quarles.

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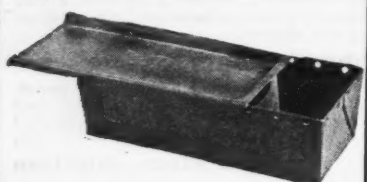
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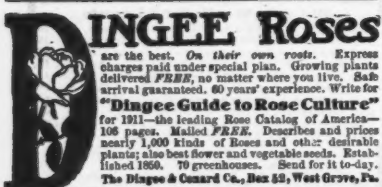


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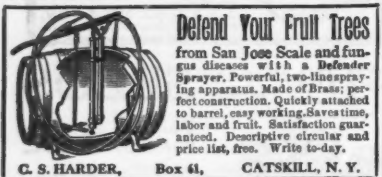
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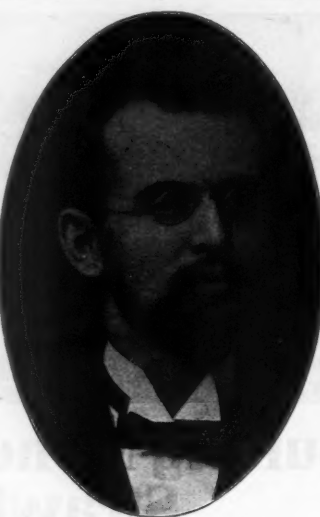
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Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



PROFESSOR E. P. FELT.

Codling Moth Experiments.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
E. P. Felt, State Entomologist
for New York.

The experimental work conducted in the Hudson valley last year was remarkably successful, in that one thorough spraying enabled us to secure 98 to 99 per cent. of sound fruit, while the unsprayed or check trees yielded less than 75 per cent. of such fruit. The past season was marked by an unusual amount of injury by this pest, the second brood being exceptionally abundant. Furthermore, a hail storm May 30th afforded almost ideal conditions for the entry of apple worms, an examination showing that in one orchard from 50 to 60 per cent. of the wormy fruit had been entered at points injured by the hail. Half of the apples in some unsprayed orchards were wormy. Experiments conducted the past season under varied conditions did not give relatively as good results as might be expected, as those of the preceding year. There are certain features, however, of great interest to the practical fruit grower. All of the experimental trees were sprayed with six to seven pounds of arsenate of lead (15 per cent. arsenic oxide) to each 150 gallons of spray. In addition, a fungicide was employed. The home-made concentrated lime-sulphur wash (Cordley formula, testing about 30 to 31 degrees Beaume) was used at the rate of one gallon to each twenty-five or thirty gallons of spray in series one, while in series two the standard bordeaux mixture was employed. There was in the first place a striking difference in the relative smoothness of the fruit in these two series, due in large measure, if not entirely, to the fungicide used. The trees sprayed with the poisoned lime-sulphur mixture bore exceptionally smooth fruit, while a very large proportion of the apples treated with the poisoned bordeaux mixture in series two was badly rusted. The percentage of worm free fruit obtained from the plots sprayed but once in series one, averaged 90.48, while in the plot receiving two applications the average was 96.84 per cent., a gain of over 6 per cent. resulting from the second application which was made about three weeks after the first, namely June 2d. The check trees in this series produced only 40 and 22.5 per cent. sound fruit or an average of only 28.41 per cent. The material benefit resulting from these applications will be seen at once.

The results obtained in series two were not so satisfactory as in series one, despite the fact that the check or unsprayed trees were about equally infested, those in series one producing 28.41 per cent. of sound fruit, while those in series two yielded 29.65 per cent. of worm free apples. The average yield for the plot sprayed but once in this series was only 82.08 per cent., while in that treated twice the percentage of sound apples was 83.45. These plots in both series received practically the same treatment, except that in the latter bordeaux mixture was employed as a fungicide instead of the lime-sulphur wash, while there was from 8 to 13 per cent. less of sound fruit. This discrepancy is probably explainable by the fact that in series two the trees were somewhat crowded and near the experimental area there was a steep slope which made thorough work upon adjacent trees difficult. Furthermore, trees about the experimental plot were sprayed with paris green, which is less adhesive, and, on that account, hardly as effective, especially when the second brood is abundant. There was also in this second series one plot receiving

but one, and that a late application, namely early June. A comparison between this and plots sprayed at the usual time, that is just after the blossoms fall, is most instructive. The plot receiving this one late spray produced only 57.55 per cent. of sound fruit, a striking contrast to the 82.08 per cent. worm free apples harvested on the plot sprayed thoroughly just after the blossoms fall.

The percentages of sound fruit, while markedly lower than those obtained in 1909, are really not so disadvantageous as might appear at the first glance, particularly in series one. The trees in this series produced a very small crop of apples, and as a matter of fact the number of codling moth larvae per tree averaged but thirty on the trees sprayed but once and fifteen on those sprayed twice. The small number of apples was responsible in considerable measure, for the relatively high percentage of infested fruit. This explanation can hardly apply to the trees in series two, since the crop was relatively much greater. The rather low yield of sound fruit in this orchard is probably due to the combination of somewhat unsatisfactory conditions, certain of which have been named above. Among other factors the orchard was probably more seriously infested with codling moth than that in series one. There is no question but what a very large percentage of sound fruit can be obtained by one or two thorough sprayings, even in a bad codling moth year, provided the applications are thorough. This latter is very important. It is much more satisfactory to employ an adhesive poison, such as arsenate of lead, since it is not only fully as effective in checking the codling moth but seems to be extremely valuable in controlling the midsummer leaf feeders.

Some Drainage Don'ts.

Don't dodge the wet spots in cultivated fields. A few dollars spent in drainage will make these spots yield valuable crops, and will make the cultivation of the whole field more convenient.

Don't be content with raising marsh grass on muck and peat marshes. Drainage is the step that begins their adaptation to tame grasses and other farm crops.

Don't condemn the muck and peat marshes on which timothy has died out once. Drain thoroughly and then apply barn yard or commercial fertilizers, as is done on uplands. In other words, give the marshes a square deal.

Don't wait for nature to drain the wet lands without assistance. Nature alone did not remove the stumps and stones from the wooded, stony lands.

Don't let damaging water get on to land if it can be prevented. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure in drainage.

Don't think it takes a wizard to lay tile properly. Have a survey made sufficient in detail to show that there is sufficient fall. An intelligent use of this fall will then insure success.

Don't install a part of a drainage system to which the remainder of the system cannot later be joined with advantage.

Don't let the waste banks of ditches grow up to weeds. Get them sodded and make them both valuable and attractive.

Don't let outlet ditches remain idle when they should be working. Have surface ditches and tile to keep them busy.

Don't spend a dollar for small ditches or tile on a marsh until an outlet is assured.

Don't fail to give land drainage the attention and thought it deserves.—E. R. Jones, University of Wisconsin.

Orchard on the Farm.

For the first time in a dozen or more seasons the general farmer's little old orchard in Colorado has come through with a good round profit, says Denver "Farm and Field." The crops were not only large but the profits were good and in this way the owners of such places caught the weasel both ways. The result is that the general farmers all over the country have not only sat up and taken a look around but are out hot foot for nursery stock to increase their plantings next season, and why not? It is a good time to consider whether the general farmer can grow apples as a farm crop.

The following varieties will be admitted to exhibition at Boston, Mass.: Baldwin, Gravenstein, Hubbardston, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russet, Wealthy, King of Tompkins County, Sutton, Tolman Sweet, Yellow Bellflower, Red Canada, Westfield and Winter Banana.

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Grapes.

Their pungent odor fills the air
With spicy perfume subtly sweet,
Their satin cheeks, so smooth and fair,
Look good enough to kiss—or eat.
I spy them hidden 'neath the shade
Of emerald leaf and curling spire,
And there my truant feet are stayed;
And there I linger to admire.

To feast my eyes, and feast my tongue,
To revel in their chalice wine;
Oh, eyes grow bright and hearts grow young.

Beneath the grape's fruit-burdened vine,
Where autumn skies are darkly blue
And crickets chirp, and droning bees
Whisper that kindly fairies brew
Life's memories, out of days like these.
—L. M. Thornton.

The Port Clinton, Ohio, Peach District.

By Prof. Wendell Paddock.

There are numerous localities along the Lake Erie shore in Ohio where peaches are grown with a marked success, but this particular locality appears to be especially favorably located as it is on a peninsula and thus protected by the influence of water on two sides. At any rate experience shows that they are practically certain of annual crops, the severe winter of eleven years ago being the most recent exception.

The plan of selling peaches by auction is as follows: A platform is built on the sidewalk of one of the principal streets of the town. This is the auction block and an auction of peaches is held here each afternoon throughout the season. From ten to twenty buyers are

Drainage of Peach Orchard.

The question of drainage is important since the land is not very high above the level of the lake. We notice at once that the peach trees are all grown upon the top of rather high ridges with corresponding ditches between each two rows of trees. This is for the purpose of keeping the peach roots above the surface of the water at all times and to provide immediate drainage during wet weather. Clean cultivation is given at all times and but few attempt to grow cover crops. Consequently the question of how to keep up the supply of organic matter in the soil is attracting much attention. Especially so in the cases where the second orchard is now occupying the land. Some of the growers contemplate feeding stock during the winter for the sole purpose of getting a supply of stable manure.

The value of an orchard in good condition and of bearing age in this locality is difficult to estimate. The prices asked for the valuable orchards in the west are based upon the returns that have actually been received from the trees through a series of years. The same process of reasoning will hold equally well in our own state. The comparatively low annual return of \$150 an acre means that the orchard is paying interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on a valuation of \$2500 per acre. Yet in spite of facts and figures we can



usually on hand and some of them remain throughout the season. They come not only from the larger cities of Ohio, but from surrounding states as well. The fruit growers drive their loads up to the block where, in less time than it takes to tell it, the auctioneer sells the fruit to the highest bidders. The loads are then driven to the car or the boat, where they are unloaded and the grower receives his money.

Those growers who dispose of their fruit in this way grade their peaches and pack them in bushel baskets. The grading is done with a machine and the peaches are sorted into five sizes which are designated as extras, AA, A, B and culls. At that time the three grades AA, A and B were selling on the average for \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c respectively per bushel. At the present time, one week later, B's are retailing on the Columbus market at \$1.50 per bushel. This would indicate that there surely is something wrong with the system of distribution. On this particular day there were fifteen or twenty loads in line and they were continually coming and going.

The next point of interest was the association building and the association method of handling peaches at Gypsum. Here we found a large fruit packing house equipped with seven grading machines and other equipment necessary for the rapid handling of peaches by the carload. This business is owned and managed by the growers and a manager is employed to look after the sales as well as the many other details involved in grading, packing and selling a large number of carloads of fruit each season. In this case the grower's responsibility ceases when he delivers the unsorted peaches to the association building. Here they are run through the graders, packed and sold in carload lots. Thus the small grower has the same chance on the market as the owner of large orchards, as indeed is also true with the auction system. But the association system has many advantages and should give better results.

There were 4000 bushels of peaches in the packing house on the evening of this particular day and it is said that this year's crop will bring the growers of this general locality greater returns than ever before.

imagine that it will be a long time before such prices will obtain in Ohio. But there is not the slightest reason why we shouldn't ask and receive what our land is worth. In fact returns of \$400 per acre and possibly more have been secured from these orchards. While many of us are apt to make light of the westerner's ways of advertising and the claims they make of enormous yield and returns, we can honestly wish that the simple truth might be known in regard to the possibilities of our own state. There are simply thousands of acres of land in various portions of Ohio that are well adapted to fruit growing and it is a pity that this land cannot be put to its best use. I can imagine no better future for a young man than that of becoming a progressive horticulturist in the state of Ohio.

The Best Business Apples.

The following list of commercial apples is suggested by Prof. F. F. Sears, who is starting an orchard of his own in central Massachusetts. He prefers the varieties in the following order: Baldwin, McIntosh, Rhode Island Greening, Wealthy, Hubbardston, Williams, Oldenburg, Roxbury, Red Astrachan, Sutton, Gravenstein, Fall Pippin, Westfield, Spy, Yellow Transparent, Blue Pearmain. For the wholesale market Prof. Sears thinks three kinds are enough, while additional kinds might be desirable for special nearby trade.

Most planters make the mistake of setting too many kinds. Very often an old orchardist will say that he wishes every tree in his orchard had been a Baldwin. It is true that some other kinds of apples sell higher in the market, but they have defects of tree or fruit that makes them cost enough more to offset the higher price obtained. In central New England, it is sometimes asserted that in an orchard twenty to thirty years old two bushels of No. 1 market fruit can be grown at as low a cost as one bushel No. 1's of other standard kinds.

Our daily work, the constant occupation of our life, needs to be done in God's presence, and to be shone through and through by Him. Often it is the hardest part of our religion.—Phillips Brooks.

Fruit Growers!

Bowker's Lime-Sulphur is absolutely pure

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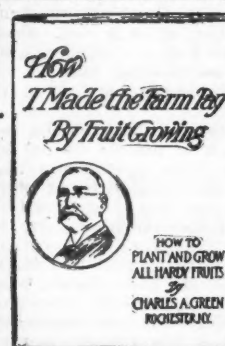
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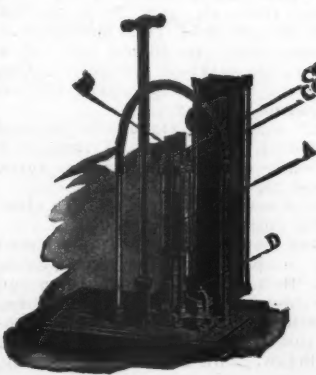
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The King of the Golden River

A Christmas Story by John Ruskin.

Continued from Last Issue.

CHAPTER II.

Southwest Wind, Esquire, was as good as his word. After the momentous visit above related, he entered the Treasure Valley no more; and, what was worse, he had so much influence with his relations, the Wet Winds in general, and used it so effectually, that they all adopted a similar line of conduct. So no rain fell in the valley from one year's end to another. Though everything remained green and flourishing in the plains below, the inheritance of the Three Brothers was a desert. What had once been the richest soil in the kingdom became a shifting heap of red sand; and the brothers, unable longer to contend with the adverse skies, abandoned their valueless patrimony in despair, to seek some means of gaining a livelihood among the cities and people of the plains. All their money was gone, and they had nothing left but some curious old fashioned pieces of gold plate, the last remnant of their ill-gotten wealth.

"Suppose we turn goldsmiths?" said Schwartz to Hans, as they entered the large city. "It is a good knave's trade; we can put a great deal of copper into the gold, without anyone's finding it out."

The thought was agreed to be a very good one; they hired a furnace, and turned goldsmiths. But two slight circumstances affected their trade; the first, that people did not approve of the coppered gold; the second, that the two elder brothers, whenever they had sold anything used to leave little Gluck to mind the furnace, and go and drink up the money in the ale-house next door. So they melted all their gold without making money enough to buy more, and were at last reduced to one large drinking mug, which an uncle of his had given to little Gluck, and which he was very fond of, and would not have parted with for the world; though he never drank anything out of it but milk and water. The mug was a very odd mug to look at. The handle was formed of two wreaths of flowing golden hair, so finely spun that it looked more like silk than metal, and these wreaths descended into, and mixed with, a beard and whiskers of the same exquisite workmanship, which surrounded and decorated a very fierce little face, of the reddest gold imaginable, right in the front of the mug, with a pair of eyes in it which seemed to command the whole circumference. It was impossible to drink out of the mug without being subjected to an intense gaze out of the side of these eyes; and Schwartz positively averred, that once, after emptying it, full of Rhenish, seventeen times, he had seen them wink! When it came to the mug's turn to be made into spoons, it half broke poor little Gluck's heart; but the brothers only laughed at him, tossed the mug into the pot, and staggered out to the ale-house; leaving him, as usual, to pour the gold into bars, when it was all ready.

When they were gone, Gluck took a farewell look at his old friend in the melting pot. The flowing hair was all gone; nothing remained but the red nose, and the sparkling eyes, which looked more malicious than ever. "And no wonder," thought Gluck, "after being treated in that way." He sauntered disconsolately to the window, and sat himself down to catch the fresh evening air, and escape the hot breath of the furnace. Now this window commanded a direct view of the range of mountains, which, as I told you before, overhung the Treasure Valley, and more especially of the peak from which fell the Golden River. It was just at the close of the day, and when Gluck sat down at the window, he saw the rocks at the mountain tops, all crimson, and purple with the sunset; and there were bright tongues of fiery clouds burning and quivering about them; and the river, brighter than all, fell, in a waving column of pure gold, from precipice to precipice, with the double arch of a broad purple rainbow stretched across it, flushing and fading alternately in the wreaths of spray.

"Ah!" said Gluck aloud, after he had looked at it for awhile, "if that river were really all gold, what a nice thing it would be."

"No, it wouldn't, Gluck," said a clear metallic voice, close at his ear.

"Bless me! what's that?" exclaimed Gluck, jumping up. There was nobody there. He looked around the room and under the table, and a great many times behind him, but there was certainly nobody there, and he sat down again at the window. This time he didn't speak,

but he couldn't help thinking again that it would be very convenient if the river were really all gold.

"Not at all, my boy," said the same voice, louder than before.

"Bless me!" said Gluck again, "what is that?" He looked again into all the corners and cupboards, and then began turning round, and round, as fast as he could in the middle of the room, thinking there was somebody behind him, when the same voice struck again on his ear. It was singing now very merrily, "Lala-lira-la;" no words, only a soft running effervescent melody, something like that of a kettle on the boil. Gluck looked out of the window. No, it was certainly in the house. Upstairs and downstairs. No, it was certainly in that very room, coming in quicker time, and clearer notes, every moment. "Lala-lira-la." All at once it struck Gluck that it sounded louder near the furnace. He ran to the opening, and looked in; yes, he saw right, it seemed to be coming, not only out of the furnace, but out of the pot. He uncovered it, and ran back in a great fright, for the pot was certainly singing! He stood in the farthest corner of the room with his hands up, and his mouth open, for a minute or two, when the singing stopped, and the voice became clear, and pronounciative.

"Hollo!" said the voice.

Gluck made no answer.

"Hollo! Gluck, my boy," said the pot again.

Gluck summoned all his energies, walked straight up to the crucible, drew it out of the furnace and looked at it. The gold was all melted, and its surface was as smooth and polished as a river; but instead of reflecting little Gluck's head, as he looked in, he saw meeting his glance from beneath the gold the red nose and sharp eyes of his old friend of the mug, a thousand times redder and sharper than ever he had seen them in his life.

"Come, Gluck, my boy," said the voice out of the pot again, "I'm all right; pour me out."

But Gluck was too much astonished to do anything of the kind.

"Pour me out, I say," said the voice rather gruffly.

Still Gluck couldn't move.

"Will you pour me out?" said the voice passionately. "I'm too hot."

By a violent effort, Gluck recovered the use of his limbs, took hold of the crucible, and sloped it so as to pour out the gold. But instead of a liquid stream, there came out, first, a pair of pretty little yellow legs, then some coat tails, then a pair of arms struck akimbo, and, finally, the well-known head of his friend the mug; all which articles uniting as they rolled out, stood up energetically on the floor, in the shape of a little golden dwarf, about a foot and a half high.

"That's right!" said the dwarf, stretching out first his legs, and then his arms, and then shaking his head up and down, and as far around as it would go, for five minutes, without stopping; apparently with the view of ascertaining if he were quite correctly put together, while Gluck stood contemplating him in speechless amazement. He was dressed in a slashed doublet of spun gold, so fine in its texture, that the prismatic colors gleamed over it, as if on a surface of mother-of-pearl; and, over this brilliant doublet, his hair and beard fell full half way to the ground, in waving curls, so exquisitely delicate, that Gluck could hardly tell where they ended; they seemed to melt into air. The features of the face, however, were by no means finished in the same delicacy; they were rather coarse, slightly inclining to coppery in complexion, and indicative, in expression, of a very pertinacious and intractable disposition in their small proprietor. When the dwarf had finished his self examination, he turned his small sharp eyes full on Gluck, and stared at him deliberately for a minute or two. "No, it wouldn't, Gluck, my boy," said the little man.

This was certainly rather an abrupt and unconnected mode of commencing conversation. It might indeed be supposed to refer to the course of Gluck's thoughts, which had first produced the dwarf's observations out of the pot; but whatever it referred to, Gluck had no inclination to dispute the dictum.

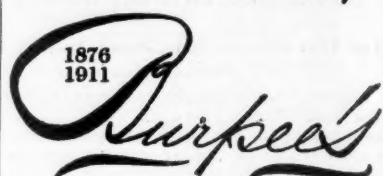
"Wouldn't it, sir?" said Gluck, very mildly and submissively indeed.

"No," said the dwarf, conclusively. "No, it wouldn't." And with that, the dwarf pulled his cap hard over his brows, and took two turns, of three feet long, up and down the room, lifting his legs up very high, and setting them down very hard. This pause gave

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time for Gluck to collect his thoughts a little, and, seeing no great reason to view his diminutive visitor with dread, and feeling his curiosity overcoming his amazement, he ventured on a question of peculiar delicacy.

"Pray, sir," said Gluck, rather hesitatingly, "were you my mug?"

On which the little man turned sharp around, walked straight up to Gluck, and drew himself up to his full height. "I," said the little man, "am the King of the Golden River." Whereupon he turned about again, and took two more turns, some six feet long, in order to allow time for the consternation which this announcement produced in his auditor to evaporate. After which he again walked up to Gluck and stood still, as if expecting some comment upon his communication.

Gluck determined to say something at all events. "I hope your majesty is very well," said Gluck.

"Listen!" said the little man, deigning no reply to this polite inquiry. "I am the King of what you mortals call the Golden River. The shape you saw me in was owing to the malice of a stronger king, from whose enchantments you have this instant freed me. What I have seen of you, and your conduct to your wicked brothers, renders me willing to serve you; therefore, attend to what I tell you. Whoever shall climb to the top of that mountain from which you see the Golden River issue, and shall cast into the stream at its source three drops of holy water, for him, and for him only, the river shall turn to gold. But no one failing in his first can succeed in a second attempt; and if anyone shall cast unholy water into the river it will overwhelm him and he will become a black stone."

So saying, the King of the Golden River turned away and deliberately walked into the center of the hottest flame of the furnace. His figure became red, white, transparent, dazzling, —a blaze of intense light—rose, trembled, and disappeared. The King of the Golden River had evaporated.

"Oh!" cried poor Gluck, running to look up the chimney after him; "oh! dear, dear, dear me! My mug! my mug! my mug!"

(Continued in Next Issue.)

Orchard Fires to Prevent Frost.

A Member—Why would it not be profitable to smudge fruit orchards? The peach orchard in particular pays a very high profit, and there are some seasons where we have a late frost, and where an orchard of five or ten acres of fruit is worth \$150 to \$300 per acre. Why would it not pay to smudge this orchard? I have seen in some western papers, in Colorado, they use these smudge pots or something of that sort. I don't know the price, but I should think it would be possible to do that.

Prof. Hedrick—In answer to your question I will say that I tried to make an investigation of the methods employed in Colorado, and find that it takes a considerable number of pots per acre to insure immunity from a light frost, and while a majority of those who answered my questions say they were well repaid, there were some who had poor results. Considering the cost of the smudge, and taking the experience of a few men in New York who have tried it, the conclusion is that it would not be a good thing to recommend to eastern fruit-growers.

Prof. Hedrick—You can burn brush and other debris at small cost. If you have waste material, manifestly it might be worth while to try to prevent frost by burning it.

Mr. Roberts—It may be interesting to state that my neighbors burned their brush; they sat up and burned it all night and saved their peaches. I went to bed, and my peaches froze.

Mr. Charles Barton—As long as Mr. Roberts brought up that, I want to say that I went in that morning and felt I had done no good. The grass was white with frost, but in examining the buds everything was absolutely dry, and whether I did any good or not I don't know. I think it was more the weather conditions that kept those leaves and buds from getting killed. I don't know what it was. The dampness was on the ground and on the grass, and the leaves and the buds were dry. If you rubbed the leaves you could not get any dampness off of them. The thermometer in the trees was 28 degrees from 11 o'clock to 5. I don't know whether it did any good or not, except in the immediate vicinity near the brush pile there would be no frost on the grass.

Prof. Hedrick—I don't want to leave the impression that I don't believe in smudges and fires. On the contrary, I mentioned that there were these means of controlling light frosts, but I don't want, on the other hand, to have you

take away the impression that you could with certainty control frosts in your orchard. I believe that I should rather depend upon whitewashing the trees than upon smudges. By whitewashing with a strong bordeaux mixture of lime and sulphur, you are able to keep back the blooming time two or three days.

Mr. Hansell—I think that is a wrong impression in regard to late blooming. Late last spring I had some Fallwater apples, early bloomers, and the Williams Reds were later in blooming, and I had about 3 per cent. of the Williams Reds and a tremendous crop of Fallwaters. They bloomed eight days before the Williams Reds. They bloomed in the frost, but the Fallwaters got through and were set. That is just as it occurred.

Mr. Martin—In regard to the matter of blooming, we also had a little experience last spring that is not in the line with the observations that have been given, but I give it as being interesting and contrary to what I always thought was true. One block of Elbertas was on level ground and some were in full bloom, and had been for two or three days before the cold night in question, and we thought they were practically safe, but it was the only block that we lost. We had just about one-tenth of what we had a year ago. The other Elbertas in another orchard that was quite a little behind were carried through, and all other kinds which were behind the Elbertas were carried through practically safe. It is different from what I had expected and from some other experiences.

Mr. Kevitt—In regard to the blooming of the strawberry plant, in 1907 we had on the 9th and 10th of May a severe frost in our section that had such an effect on the strawberries that were planted on the lower levels that no strawberries were picked, and on the other side we had an enormous crop. Last year, looking out of the building, I spoke to some of my men and said this is going to be a banner year for strawberries. One of my men said: "You are not going to pick many strawberries this season." I said: "You talk foolish; it will be a banner year." I wish to say this past year my strawberry crop was less than one-half; on about four acres I didn't pick hardly anything. In regard to Prof. Hedrick, I wish to ask him whether excessive rain is not more injurious than frost in regard to the blooming time of the apple, as well as the strawberry?

Prof. Hedrick—I so stated from the investigations that were made. Excessive rains, especially cold rains, do more damage than do late frosts, by washing out the pollen, by diluting the sticky, adhesive stuff, by keeping the bees and insects from working and by introducing fungi.

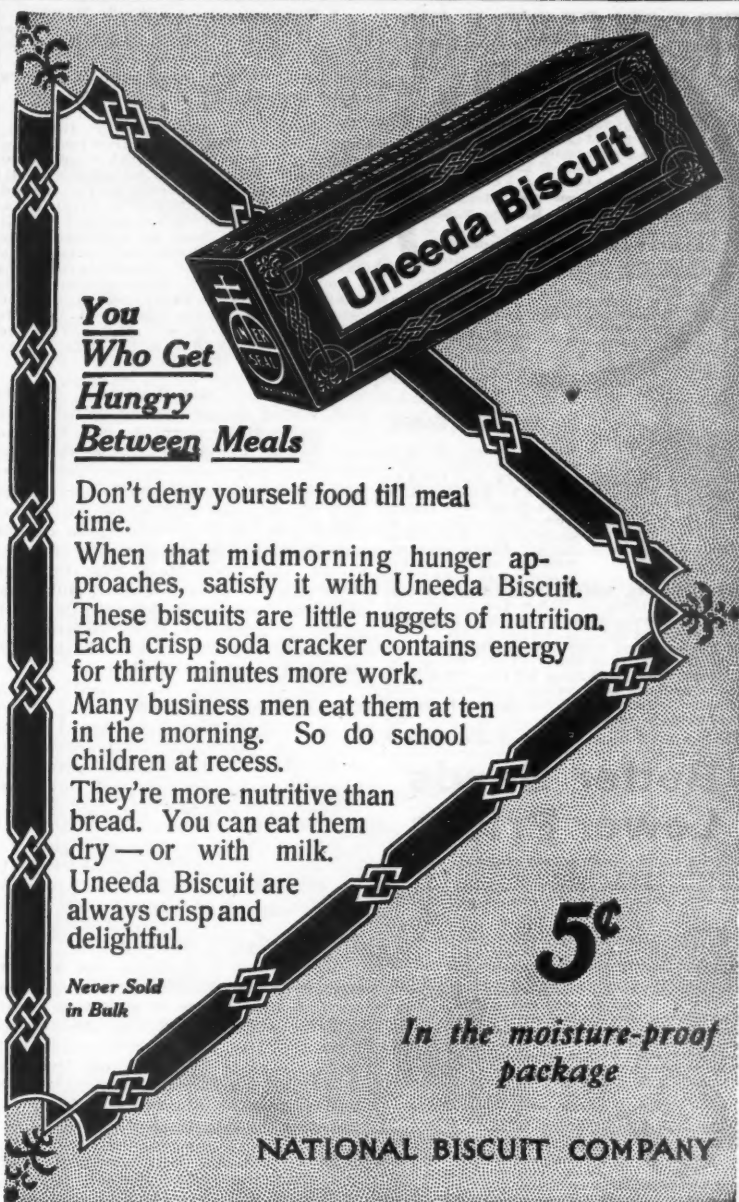
Mr. Charles Black—This matter of low temperature in winter, where peaches are killed, is a good deal the same as the light frosts in the spring. It depends altogether upon the conditions of the weather. I have seen the thermometer go to 15 degrees and still we had a good crop of peaches, but it was cold all day. I have seen it go to zero and before noon it went up above freezing point and killed a greater part of the peaches. They were nearly all in low land, but on the high ground wherever there was air drainage it was all right. It is a matter of the condition of the weather in winter and spring.

The Relation of Weather to the Setting of Fruit.

By Prof. U. P. Hedrick.

In the current discussions of the failure of blossoms to set fruit we seem to have lost sight of the relations of weather to fruit formation and development. The uncertainties at this period in the growth of orchard crops, in recent years, have been attributed almost entirely to the lack of cross-pollination. It is probable that the latter factor is an important one with some fruits. It has been so proved by a number of careful experimenters, and the experience of fruit growers confirms it as a fact and attests to its importance. Yet there are many orchardists in this state who, having tried mixed planting of tree-fruits—apples and pears in particular—to secure cross-pollination, without resulting crops of fruit, doubt the value of such plantings, holding that the disadvantages of mixed planting outweigh the advantages. A prominent German experimenter, after several years of investigation, denies that there is any gain in the setting of fruit in mixed plantations of apples and pears.

Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy.—Emerson.



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A Honeymoon on a Fruit Farm. (Continued from page 8.)

alas loyal to her love, though always under protest.

"That was a very pretty thought, Harry, about the plant growing in a bright, sunny spot, where the winds blew not, where the dew and the showers fell, where the roots were well nourished and where everything was full of brightness, joy and pleasure continuously; about this plant being torn up ruthlessly, its roots broken, its branches bruised, its leaves crumpled, and transplanted into a cold, sour, wet, uncongenial spot, where the storms beat upon it, where the hall fell, where the flood beat it down, where frost bit it, where the snows blight it; that is beautiful, Harry, a beautiful thought."

The old lady was distressed. Of fitting words there seemed none. She felt that nothing could be said, but she held her in her arms, she stroked her beautiful hair and patted her tear-stained cheek. She held her hands and wiped away her tears; she comforted her with the tenderness of her own heart, she chatted gently of other things, and when Molly rose to leave with recovered composure, and Mrs. Marshall took from the cupboard a pitcher of lemonade, Molly exclaimed at the beauty of the quaint old pitcher. And Mrs. Marshall held it up ere replacing it, saying to herself, "It is beautiful and I meant to give it to her when she married Jack, but I never shall now. It has stood there on the shelf and seen the biggest part of a happy, married life. It shall never behold an unhappy one."

"Mebbe that sounds kindo' notional, mebbe 'tis; but I can't help it. I'll give the child somethin' nice and pretty 'cause I love her; but not that" and the tears were in her eyes as she set it down.

CHAPTER SECOND.

Mrs. Mason in her spacious kitchen, moved here and there, intent upon the work which comes to a farmer's wife in a ceaseless round. As she glanced from the door in a scarcely perceptible pause, a sense of the outer freshness and brightness came to her, one might say smote her. She could not stop her hurrying feet to let its beauty fill her senses, and thus strengthen her, but a thought of Molly came, and with it another thought. She will not have the work of a farm to see to.

"I begin to see now, Jessie, what the motive was in getting Molly to marry Jack's rival. Her mother, who was a farmer's wife, objected to Molly's marrying a farmer and doing farm work all her life. Now I hold that was a valid objection. I tell you there is nothing more like slavery, in my estimation, than the life of the average farmer's wife."

"Think of the farmer's kitchens; perfect furnaces! While we have compassion upon the men who work in the holds of steamers shoveling coal, we should remember women's work."

"Besides, the ventilation, you know, Harry, in farmer's kitchens is almost as bad. These kitchens are universally poorly arranged for ventilation; there is not a breath of air stirring, and in the hottest days of summer, while the husband is out in the fresh air, the wife is over a hot stove, breathing impure air, smoke and steam, and the continual smell of cooking food."

"Then think of the washings and the multitude of men on threshing days, and butchering, and the taking care of milk, of butter and cheese! I tell you, Jessie, it is awful! The work imposed upon farmers' wives is something terrible to think of. The farmer does not begin to labor as hard as his wife. A farmer's wife is up in the morning and at work before the farmer, and she works at night long after the farmer has gone to bed. She has no nooning."

"Of course there may be exceptions to this case, where the farmer's wife does little or nothing, but I am speaking of the great majority of farmers' wives. The average are overworked; and you will find more farmers' wives in lunatic asylums than any other class of people. The monotony of the situation drives them crazy! The same thing day after day: building fires, cooking, washing clothes and dishes, and the same thing over and over again for three hundred and sixty-five days of the year, is enough to destroy the reason of any human being."

"I think the authoress has made a strong point here, why Molly should not marry Jack. She might marry almost anybody with a good moral character, in order to escape the severities of the farmer's kitchen."

Another outward glance showed her Molly's returning figure, with its half-drooping air instead of its usual briskness. As she noted this, her mother-heart misgave her as to the wisdom of their course: her mother-shielding arose strong within her, and the doubts thus stirred returned at intervals through the day to haunt her.

"Stephen," said she, to her husband who entered at that moment, "see here," pointing through the open door.

He looked, and his face lighted up. "She is a good daughter, Rebecca, she will make a good wife."

"Stephen," said his wife, earnestly, laying her hand on his arm. "Can it be she cares more for Jack than we think?"

"I guess not, Rebecca," a little uneasily. "Joe is a fine fellow. He will take good care of her."

She turned away, trying to console herself with the thought, "She will not have to work so hard. It is better so."

Molly entered the door with a smile on her lips. She did not stop to see that the smile was somewhat forced; but she was herself very gentle and considerate towards her, partly from the natural outgoing of her heart towards the daughter thus about to enter on a new life, partly through the influence of the thoughts which had just passed her mind, and the girl was comforted by a new sense of her mother's love.

Upon the completion of the morning's work, Mrs. Marshall took Molly to a little unused room upstairs, and throwing open the door, revealed to her gaze a great antique chair of mahogany.

"Where did it come from?" she gasped in astonished admiration. "From your grandfather's," said her mother, well-pleased, "It is for Molly."

"O!" said Molly, drawing in her breath.

"I did not mean you should see it yet; but somehow I couldn't help showing it this morning." Then Molly kissed her lovingly. As the days went on, beautiful fabrics found their way into the house, to be fashioned into gracefulness.

Two of Molly's associates met one day. "Don't you wish you was Molly?" said one.

"I'd just as soon be Sally. Why?"

"Haven't you heard, you little goose! Don't you wish 'twas your wedding dress being made?"

"I heard; why I have only just come home. They are to be married soon, are they?"

"I suppose they are. I was there and Molly and her mother showed me the nice things; but when we were alone she wouldn't talk about it at all; but rattled away about everything else; and when I said something about Jack, she actually turned pale. Think of that; going to marry a man, and turn pale when someone else is mentioned; But you mustn't say a word. I wouldn't speak of it to anyone else."

"Somebody else! What do you mean? Jack is splendid, and it's a love-match if ever there was one."

"Don't you know," said her companion, turning and speaking with slow emphasis, "that it isn't Jack; but Joe Winters?" And she laughed merrily at Sally's widely opened eyes.

"I declare, if she isn't blushing! I believe matters are altogether too complicated. Joe is nice."

Sally tossed her head, saying, "I shall take Jack, then," but how did it all come about? Are you telling me the truth?"

"I certainly am," she replied; but how it came, I cannot tell. You can't have Jack either—he has gone to California."

Should Jack Flee from Love and Home?

"Is it natural that Jack should go off to California?" asked Jessie.

"I should not find fault with that," replied Harry. "The tendency of any human being when suffering from grief, is to go off alone by himself, to get away from old associations. Had he remained upon the farm, his horses, his plow, his clothing, his wagon, his home, the forest, the orchard, the sunsets and local scenery, everything would remind him of his lost love. He goes away among new scenes in California. The mountains there, the rivers and the forests are not associated with his love. He forms new acquaintances; he is diverted; he forgets."

In the silent hours of the night, he remembers. At intervals as the years go by, sad thoughts may come to his mind that he vainly struggles to cast off; but he engages in business, he meets many people, forms new attachments, possibly marries. This calamity, this lost love darkens his life, he is not the same Jack he would have been were it not for having met Molly, but in a certain sense it may be beautiful and glorify his life. Had Jack married Molly he would have found her imperfect, as all women are, but not having married her, he imagines her angelic; he knows none of her frailties, therefore she is the bright winged vision that flutters over him all through his life.

"Even though he may have a home and family of his own, this bright vision may forever beckon him on to higher and better things. Yes, it is a good thing for Jack, to get away. Any young man disappointed in love should jump on to the first steamboat or the first train of cars and get out of the country. In the first place it shows that he has manliness and pluck not to stand around whimpering and whining over his lost love. He gets away. People respect him for it."

This was true. Jack was not one to lose his sweetheart easily; but when

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he saw that words availed naught, and only added to her unhappiness, he went away, anywhere, to forget or to suffer alone.

When Molly knew that long distances stretched between herself and Jack, she gradually settled into calmness. Father and mother wished and urged this marriage and she must submit. She possessed not the inward looking instinct, the far-sightedness, which would teach that she was thus making a wreck of her life, that the work-a-day paths which her feet would tread airily at love's bidding, would now be dark and heavy with grief.

Ah! the weary plodding! The crushing burdens, which love would give strength to bear cheerfully; the leaden weight at her feet, which love would lighten like thistle-down.

Poor little girlish heart, so full of sorrow now; but it finds partial vent in tears; it has not yet settled to the dullness of endurance. It does not understand itself, it turns resolutely to the preparations for her wedding, to the receiving and making of beautiful things, and the pain will lie stifled because it must be; to spring up—Ah! Could she know how it would again make its presence felt!

There was no time now for thought. Her girlish fancies for lovely things were gratified, and the continued bustle and excitement she perhaps mistook for a feeling of growing esteem, or at least content. At any rate, it was right.

So the sacrifice was consummated, the unwilling bride was wedded and she removed to a home of her own. As the years passed, two children came, bringing with them the love that motherhood always brings; but of the sacred depths, the untold sweetness and beauty of the mother-love that enfolded them because they were his also, she knew nothing. She was an utter stranger to the continual joy, the bubbling over of happiness, the restfulness even in the midst of trial, the recurring thrills of delight in ministering to them because they were his children.

They rested her many times with their loving ways and playfulness, and as she faithfully cared for them, only the vague consciousness floated through her brain—"It might have been." Each day was like a sad love song lost in a clash of sighs, proclaiming the stride of life's duties.

"There is a truthful suggestion in regard to the lightening of wives' burdens by love," said Jessie. "Who can doubt it? Why a loving woman can work her fingers off for love. There is no law, no method of compulsion that could urge or induce a woman to work as she will willingly work for love. How true it is that the leaden weight at the feet may become as light as thistle-down by the magical effects of love! And how easily the girl may have been diverted by her wedding arrangements. Why, I have known many sad-hearted brides who were actually made cheerful by the arrangement of their wedding dresses and the enthusiasm and excitement of their purchases and making up. I should know that this was a woman who wrote this story, were I not aware of the fact otherwise than by the points she has brought out by her story.

"But the saddest thought is that the children are not his children, they have not his form nor his eyes, nor the color of his hair; they have not his voice; they are in a sense strange children. They are her children but not his children; Jack was tall and of beautiful form, but her children are short and dumpy; Jack was fair haired and high-browed, but these children have dark hair and low brows and dark eyes; they are hers but they are strangers."

She was not possessed of the intellect which would enable her to find in literature a partial compensation for that which she missed of love's glow from her life; given, a satisfied heart and life, her intellect might have been trained to yield pleasure to herself and others. As it was, it remained forever undeveloped. There was not within her a love for nature: that is, she was not alive to nature's processes; she had no keen interest in seeing and making things grow.

She liked flowers, she cared for a few, but when things troubled her and went wrong, she did not turn to them eagerly, even feverishly, for solace and companionship—did not tend them, pet them and fuss with them, thus to find her feverish energy dying out in absorbing interest, slowly, unconsciously but surely bringing healing to her sore and tired heart. No, she knew nothing of such diversions except in small measure.

Flowers Are Comforting.

"That is a new idea to me, Jessie, about flowers comforting the sorrowful." "It is not new to me, Harry. One in trouble who communes with nature can be comforted by the storms, and by the winds and by the clouds. Every aspect of nature seems to sympathize with them, but above all the flowers; they seem to talk to sorrow, they sympathize

with it in their beauty and fragrance. Especially do those who love flowers passionately commune with them as with a near and dear friend; they talk to them and in turn are answered."

Yet to an ordinary observer, all went well. Her home was neat, her meals regular, and life seemed moving with little friction. As her children grew beyond baby-hood it was noticed that she played with them more and more, not in the happy way in which a lover of children would do so. She was a child herself—a child at play with her own children, with as eager a seeking after toys as either. She might often be found sitting on the floor with them in the midst of her work, playing for hours, regardless of everything.

The poor brain gave way in vain attempts to solve life's problem. There was only a ceaseless going over of the past. She repeated over and over while at play:

"Didn't he ask me to marry him pretty? Didn't he ask me to marry him pretty?"

So at last she passed away, the curtain of a clouded brain falling mercifully over a broken heart.

"Well, that is the end of the story, and its termination reminds me a little of the ending of Victor Hugo's 'Les Misérables.' But what shall we do with it? There are probably in the United States a hundred thousand people who can write stories like this, and there are not publishers enough in the country to publish the stories that could be written by ten thousand people, therefore the magazines and story papers are continually over-supplied with everything of this character.

"Where one story is accepted hundreds are rejected. Many that are accepted and paid for are never published. Story tellers reading the stories that are published, compare them with their own, and say that their own are as good or better, and therefore conclude that there should be a market for their products, but in this they are many times disappointed.

"Publishers do not pay the prices for stories that writers suppose. I know of a very popular periodical which pays for each story by a year's subscription to the publication, which amounts to probably three or four dollars. This is the manner in which they pay for most of their stories. Others pay in cash five or ten dollars, perhaps for a story by a well-known writer.

"Now, if this story, which is a good one, was written by Howells, or Black or Hawthorne, it might be sold for five hundred dollars, not because of the beauty of the story, or its originality, but for the reason that it was written by a well-known writer. Herein lies the profit of story writing or of any other literary work: if the writer has become famous, no matter how, his literary work finds a ready market. Take for instance, ex-President Roosevelt. Anything that he may write at the present time would find a ready market. Or if ex-President Roosevelt should write a magazine article he would be paid an enormous price for it, perhaps ten thousand dollars. Gladstone could receive ten thousand dollars for an article for a magazine, not entirely because he was a more beautiful writer than others, but because he was known the world over, and people would read his article whether good or bad. Now while this story is very good and pretty, there is not one chance in a hundred that this lady could sell it for any profitable price.

"How greatly she will be disappointed; she expects to sell the story for enough money to pay part of her son's tuition, perhaps fifty or a hundred dollars.

"I have an idea, Jessie. Let us buy the story ourselves and report to her that we have found a purchaser but we cannot tell how soon it will be published; it may be several months or even a year or two, but she will get her money all right. She is a deserving woman; and in this way we shall be doing an act of kindness."

This Jessie agreed to, therefore Harry made out a check and inclosed it to the authoress.

The fire in the grate is well burned out. Rover and the other pets appear to be asleep. By and by two voices are united in an evening hymn. A brief petition is offered to the Creator of the heaven and the earth, and all that dwell therein. Then darkness reigns over the happy farm home of two young people whose aim is to lend a helping hand as they journey along the highways and byways of life.

(Continued Next Issue.)

Business Reverses.

Chancellor James R. Day, of Syracuse, N. Y., commented on election results as follows:

"I am resigned to the defeat of Mr. Stimson because I believe that it is the beginning of the end of that infamous slander of our country which has paralyzed business and humiliated us before the civilized world for the last half dozen years.

"The people have declared that the old nationalism is good enough for them. It is not a Democratic victory. Tens of thousands of Republicans have turned to the Democratic party for refuge from the deluge of revolutionary insurgency, championed by Roosevelt, which threatened the old foundations of our glorious republic."

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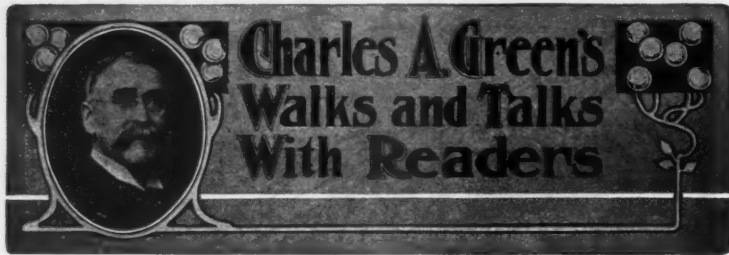
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ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY, 1911.

Cost of Cold Storage House.—The publication called "Cold" says that a small cold storage plant of 5000 cubic feet, capable of storing four carloads of fruit can be built at a cost of about \$2000.

The questions continue to come in asking what to do to protect trees from rabbits and mice, notwithstanding the fact that we have continually published statements and illustrations showing how to protect the trees. Wire netting or tarred paper placed around the trunks of the trees will keep away both mice and rabbits.

Worn out soil will recuperate itself to a certain degree if left uncultivated for a term of years. I have known of bearing farms that would not produce grain, after being left unused for five or ten years, grew good crops of grain without additional fertilization. How the fertility of land is thus recuperated cannot be positively stated but it is known that every crop of grain leaves the soil encumbered with some poisonous bacteria or substances. After the lapse of time this injury done the soil by the growing of grain is removed. Earth worms and the heavy sod add fertility.

A Lawyer on Fruit Growing.—A leading Rochester lawyer writes Green's Fruit Grower that he has long thought that a professional man ought to have something to do outside of his profession as recreation. He has taken up apple growing as a recreation and is very enthusiastic over this subject. Fruit growing is also a hobby with many physicians who feel that they need something outside of their profession. There are many business men in the larger cities like New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago who are interesting themselves in farming and fruit growing, partly as recreation, as they take pleasure in going to the farm in the summer months and seeing things grow.

Abuse of the Broom.—The broom should be hung up and should never be set away with the brush resting upon the floor which causes the tips to bend over and become useless. Particularly is this true if the broom is at all moist after using. The housekeeper should never sweep continuously with the same face of the broom forward. In order to prevent the brush end of the broom from becoming bent one way, change sides with it continuously when sweeping. The usefulness of the broom in catching hold of the dirt depends upon the brush end of the broom being straight and not bent or doubled up. Never push a broom in advance of you in sweeping.

Cleaning the Furnace.—No furnace should be run longer than five years without being taken apart and overhauled, cleaned and recemented. In my own house I have a furnace which for the first five years did remarkable service. After that time its heating power diminished and finally gas escaped into the room. I have had it taken apart, cleaned and cemented, and now it is like a new furnace, heating the house easily and in a short time. We found the dust and ashes caked on the side of the furnace, so that it could not be removed except by taking the furnace apart. This information alone should be worth to many subscribers more than Green's Fruit Grower would cost for ten years.

The Tolstoi Apples.—The late Count Tolstoi, of Russia, considered the greatest man of his age, devoted his life to the welfare of the poor people of Russia. Somewhat to this end he planted an extensive apple orchard and was successful as an apple grower. Knowing his liberality I do not doubt that the poor people who were his neighbors have had plenty of apples to eat so long as this Tolstoi apple orchard was bearing fruit. This great

and good man inherited wealth and belonged to the nobility, but he discarded his social position and would not use his wealth for his own gratification, but took greater pleasure in distributing it among the poor. He clothed himself in the poor plain garments of the peasants and labored in the field the same as his poor neighbors. His aim was to follow Christ in every way and to treat every man as though he were his brother.

Slicking up the Farm Home.—Every house, every barn, stable, henry, granery, every field, every orchard, every vineyard must be continually slicked up or the place will have the appearance of disorder. Consider the cellar in my house. It seems as though everything on earth gets into that cellar. It should be cleaned out every two weeks but ordinarily is only attended to about three or four times a year. Even then my men are not thorough enough in carrying out needless things, therefore the cellar is a sort of store house. It is apt to get filled with cobwebs overhead in which dust from the furnace clings. The walls get grimy and dusty and should be white-washed each year. The attic of the house, the garret, is even a worse place for storing stuff than the cellar. The home grounds, the door yard, needs picking up almost daily. When I consider the attention necessary to keep the barns and the fields free from rubbish, I am convinced that the Creator intended man to be busy and that it is a good thing for us that we are not continually idle. It is a blessing to have something to do and to be able to work. If you do not believe this visit the prisons and see people doomed to idleness for weeks, months and years. What a privilege it would be if these poor wreckers could get out and work in the garden and fields.

Poisoned Soil.—I have seen patches of soil that has previously been fertile changed for some unknown reason so that nothing would thrive on it. Such a piece of soil was the site where an old vineyard was dug up. We thought possibly some spray on the vines had injured the soil. Another poisoned spot was in my garden where I assume that soot had been applied carelessly and in excess. But we are learning now that the soil is alive with little creatures which we call bacteria, too small to be seen by the naked eye, some of which are helpful and others which tend to make the soil less productive, therefore I assume that on the soil which I call poisoned something was applied which injured the helpful bacteria. It has recently been discovered that earth heated to the temperature of boiling water gives an enormous plant growth. Advantage can be taken of this in green-houses. In the open field it would be more difficult to heat the soil but steam pipes could be introduced.

Wild Pigeons.—The wastefulness, the thoughtlessness, the unwisdom of man are shown in the annihilation of the wild pigeon. Not many years ago flocks containing millions of pigeons could be seen flying over our farms. These innocent birds were so plentiful they were sold for a trifling sum, and at times were used as feed for swine. Now it is impossible to find one alive. The wild buffalo has met almost a similar fate but there are but a hundred or so remaining out of millions that existed within the life time of many who read these lines. The whale is being exterminated. It is hunted now with a cannon which shoots a harpoon into the body of the whale. This harpoon has numerous barbs which are set free when a hollow in the harpoon containing four pounds of powder is discharged into the whale's body after the barb is in. This is a most murderous instrument. The elephant, the hippopotamus and other wild animals will soon become extinct unless measures are taken for their preservation. The elephants that are killed are treated

mercifully compared with those that are imprisoned and confined within our limits where they soon become insane. Considering this and other similar questions we must conclude that man is one of the most destructive of all animals.

How to Make Money at Home.—Many people desire suggestions on this topic. A friend suggests that any person having a healthful or attractive location, the more attractive the better, in views, boating, fishing, bathing and strolling through woodlands, and having enough house accommodation, could advertise for guests for a week or two of rest or possibly a month, with or without the attention of a trained nurse. There are many people who would like to get away from the city and take a few weeks of rest in the country and would be willing to pay liberally for such a privilege. The patient would have to pay much more largely in case the attention of a nurse was required.

I have heard of a woman who excelled in making waffles. She moved to New York city where she earned \$7.00 a week and yet saved a dollar a week and yet had to help care for her mother. She thought of taking up stenography, but was advised to get a job at making waffles owing to the fact that she made the best waffles ever seen on earth. But waffles were not in demand at the restaurants. She offered to work an hour or two each day in a restaurant without charge in order to introduce her waffles, giving the waffles away on the start. This restaurant soon had a reputation for waffles and in a short time this woman was getting \$15.00 a week for making waffles. Later on she established a restaurant of her own and is now on the highway of success.

Various Prices for Farm Land.—A reader of Green's Fruit Grower says he has been traveling through the western states and down the Pacific coast intending to buy land, but finds prices there exceedingly high. He asks why land is so much cheaper in some of the eastern states.

C. A. Green's reply: There are many reasons why certain localities should be asking more for land than other localities. It would be too much to expect that land all over this continent should sell at proportionately the same prices. In some localities there have been booms in land engineered by skillful promoters and advertisements. In such localities land has been advanced possibly beyond its value, owners have become excited and will not sell except at a fancy price. There are many other localities where the soil and climate are equally good where there has been no special movement in real estate for many years, and where farm lands can be bought for less than they are actually worth. I spent some time once with Prof. Van Deman on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake bay about fifteen miles from the ocean. I was delighted with the land and climate there. The soil seemed to be alluvial. It had at one time been remarkably fertile and was bearing good crops yet. The land was level but did not seem to need drainage. These farm lands could be bought at low prices. The farms were large and no neighbors near by.

My opinion is that the cheapest fruit growing lands in the country to-day are those in the fruit belt of western New York, that is in Niagara, Monroe and Wayne counties.

A B C of Fruit Growing.—After an experience lasting nearly a life time, I have learned that the average reader of Green's Fruit Grower and of other rural publications has but little definite knowledge in regard to the planting, pruning and general care and attention necessary to be given to vines, plants and trees. I have learned this largely by the number of letters which come in to my desk largely asking for advice about fruit growing. One man to-day asked if he has made a mistake in planting the roots of his trees eighteen inches below the surface. Yes, he has. Another man asks if he should let a quack tree doctor bore holes into trunks of his fruit trees and fill in these holes with chemicals for tree disorders. Other readers ask similar questions showing that they do not know when to plant, or how to plant, or what to plant, but have a worthy desire to have vines, plants and trees growing on their places. If there is one reason more than another why Green's Fruit Grower has been helpful to its readers, it is by assuming that its readers are not professional fruit growers, but are amateurs, fruit growers desiring to learn the A B C of fruit growing. If I should edit this paper and make

it suitable and desirable only for the professional horticulturist of our experimental stations I would have 2000 subscribers in place of the 125,000 which we have at present. But I aim also to give my readers information that may be helpful to the professional fruit grower as well as the novice, and also to have a page or corner devoted to things of interest to every member of the family from the children up.

Cranberry Culture.

In reply to W. L. Stroh of Arkansas, a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower, I will say that this crop exceeds 100,000 bushels in the United States. The three states that produce most of this acid fruit are Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin. In Europe the cranberry is cultivated to a much smaller extent than in America.

The two species from which the cultivated varieties have been derived are *V. oxycoccus* which is the smaller, and *V. macrocarpon* which is the larger. Both are natives of the northern swamps and marshes, especially such as are rich in peat. The latter species is confined to North America. Both are trailing vines bearing small evergreen leaves, inconspicuous flowers and globular or pyriform red fruits borne on slender curved stalks which suggest the name, "crane-berry"—the neck of a crane. The American species as now cultivated has developed the largest number of horticultural varieties, but the smaller cranberry is considered by many to produce finer flavored fruit.

Commercially, cranberries are grown in low, wet ground, though they are sometimes raised upon drier soils. The land must be drained so that standing water will be at least a foot below the surface of the soil during summer. The land must be retentive of moisture, since the plants quickly suffer in dry seasons; it must be level in order to be readily flooded in very dry weather, in winter, and when insects are seriously troublesome; it must be situated where injury from frost will be as light as possible. Late spring frosts injure the blossoms, early autumn frosts injure the fruit.

Beyond the removal of weeds no cultivation is generally given. The third or fourth year a full crop may be expected, fifty barrels to the acre is a fair yield. The cost of planting is from \$300 to \$500 an acre. Harvesting is done by hand when highest grade of fruit is desired.

How a Mother Worked in Old Times.

Though my mother was a frail woman she accomplished a vast amount of work. Like most pioneers a heavy debt was incurred in buying a homestead farm, in putting up buildings and clearing the farm of stumps and rocks, thus the closest economy was necessary.

In those early days the wool was spun into yarn and woven into cloth by my mother or other members of the family, and from this cloth the clothing for members of the family was made. My mother did much of this work. All the lights in the house came from tallow candles which my mother made. Nearly all the soap used in the family was made by my mother with some slight assistance from outdoor help. Once or twice a year the wood ashes were leached and the lye thus secured was mixed with such fats as the house wife could save during the long months; the lye and fat were placed in a large iron kettle outdoors and a fire kept burning under it all day, which converted the fat into soft soap, even better than hard soap used at the present date for washing.

In the early days of housekeeping at least my mother did the washing for the family. While both hands were scrubbing clothes in the tub one foot was occupied in rocking the cradle in which the babe was sleeping. In those days the farmer boarded all of his hired men. When my people were paying for their farm my mother prepared the food for the family without assistance. Later in life she had an assistant housekeeper. Our neighbors of the present day sometimes complain that they are overburdened with work when they have one or more assistants in the kitchen. If they knew of the labors of the pioneers of fifty or sixty years ago they would realize that their labors are light in comparison. Both my mother and father have said they never enjoyed life so well as during the years when they were laboring hard in order to pay for the farm. In later life they were surrounded by many comforts such as carriages, a piano and well furnished house and comparative leisure, the farm being paid for and a good snug sum to my father's credit in the bank.

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Importance of Small Talk.

Many people sneer at small talk. It is indeed pitiful to find a person who can indulge in nothing else, but there is a place for this kind of conversation. At the dinner table profound subjects such as the "age of the world," "is there a limit to space?" "what was God's object in creating the universe?" "what do geology and astronomy teach us?" would not be appropriate. The discussion of such subjects at the dinner hour would have a tendency to interfere with digestion and with the joyousness of the occasion. At the dinner table, at a picnic, at a sociable light conversation is more suitable than heavy.

I belong to a club the members of which are hard working business men who visit the club for an hour or two for recreation. If I should begin a discussion with one of these members in their wearied condition of mind and body on the subject of the divine origin of the Bible, prohibition or similar heavy subjects, I would distress these weary men. These club men have learned to indulge in small talk when present at the club. They converse about games, tell funny stories, joke one another about various things and leave after an hour or two feeling refreshed. These business men desire to make themselves boys again for an hour or two each day so far as may be possible.

Learn to do some small talking. Many people do not know how to do this. It would be hard work for an astronomer, a botanist and philosopher or possibly for a teacher to indulge in small talk, but it is his duty to do so on suitable occasions. Do not be eternally on your dignity. Do not be fearful that you will be considered frivolous. You will not risk your reputation by being a little silly at times in your hours of mirth.

A Clergyman's Fruit Farm.

A clergyman asked me last night whether I would advise him to buy five or ten acres of land and to plant it now to apple trees. His expectation is that after the end of fifteen years he might be too old to preach and then he could retire to the little farm and spend there the remainder of his life, having the revenue of his orchard to live upon.

This would seem to be a happy thought, but the question of the care of this land and orchard during the coming years must be considered. If the clergyman must hire a man to look after this orchard each year continuously the orchard would cost him considerable money after the lapse of fifteen years. The orchard would demand cultivation for the first five years, and should have continuous cultivation every year, thus here lies the difficulty. It would be an easy matter to plan and plant this orchard providing the pastor had time to attend to it himself personally and knew what to do with the orchard each year, how to prune, to spray, etc. It is a wise thing to look forward to the later years of life and to have trees growing and getting ready to support the aged man by and by. It is satisfying to think that these orchard trees are growing day and night and getting ready for a bountiful harvest in later years, but it would require some capital to buy the land and to plant the trees in addition to the care the trees would demand. Then fifteen years from now the preacher might for his health or for other reasons desire to live in a distant part of the country and might not desire to be tied down to the place where his orchard is located. But in that case it is assumed he would be able to sell his orchard for more than it had cost him if it had been well managed. But it is a notorious fact that the people of the eastern states have not appreciated the value of a bearing orchard, as is shown by the sale of orchards in various parts of western New York at such low prices that the buyer has been able to pay for the entire orchard, and the land on which it stood, in two years, and sometimes from one crop of fruit. It is only on the Pacific coast that the true value of an orchard is realized. There a flourishing apple orchard under irrigation is sometimes sold for \$2500 an acre. I have known equally valuable orchards in New York state to be sold at \$200 to \$300 an acre.

The City Fire Department.—In old times when the fire bells rang the whole community turned out to fight the flames. Men and even women could be seen rushing about the streets with pails for carrying water. Yesterday the fire bell sounded at the fire engine house near my home. It seemed that scarcely a minute elapsed before the engine dashed out of the door drawn by powerful horses and was on its way to the fire. I saw no one else running except a colored boy who recently ar-

rived from Alabama. This boy started pell mell as fast as his legs would carry him in the direction which the fire engine had taken. The peace and quietness of the city was not in the least disturbed by this alarm of fire. There are certain men assigned to the duty of protecting the city from fire. At Rochester, N. Y., there may be five hundred and possibly a thousand active young men paid good salaries to protect the city from fire. For weeks or months these men may have nothing to do but to keep their engine houses and machinery and horses in prime condition. They may amuse themselves as they choose about the buildings which are scattered in various parts of the city. During the year they may not encounter over a dozen fires.

Yesterday when the fire bell sounded and the engine dashed off to the street the street cars were crowded with passengers. The streets were filled with automobiles and carriages going to the park in the opposite direction from the fire to attend a band concert. How strange it would seem in old times to have a band concert in operation when a portion of the city was in flames. But what good would it do if all of these 10,000 people who attended the park concert should rush to the fire and attempt to put it out? This would simply be an annoyance and a drawback to the experienced fire fighters. Thus we see the new order of things as compared with the old.

Cherries.—Mr. President: The only varieties in which I have had any experience commercially are the Early Richmond and the Montmorency, and we found the Montmorency more profitable than the other. I think we are all planting our trees too close (and I am now taking out every other row), planting them eighteen by twenty, they are so thick we cannot get through them with any sort of spraying machine. We have had them various distances, eighteen by twenty, twenty by twenty, but I should say the twenty by twenty-four would be better, or twenty-four by twenty-four. While you would not get so many cherries the first ten years, the second ten and the third ten I think would be more satisfactory. I know at present there is a tendency to plant them quite close and then take them out when they interfere. That would be all right, but you are so apt to leave it too long.

For fertilization we have been using about half a ton to the acre of a mixture of muriate of potash, acid phosphate and bone, put on early in the spring, and then cultivate them up to the middle of July.

Blackberry Culture.

All my older patches are planted four feet apart, and I found them entirely too close.

I believe that good tillage during the fruiting season will make the berries grow larger and prevent their drying on the vines during a very dry season. The rows should be far enough apart to admit a wagon to haul out the crates of berries, and to haul in fertilizer, says "Colman's Rural World."

The blackberry is so prone to spread that one must make allowance for this spread. If the matted rows cover three feet in width and the space between the rows wide enough to admit a spring wagon, or a two-horse wagon would not be too wide, one can then have the pickers face each other on a matted row and get all the berries, and the crates could be placed along the middles so that the pickers would save time and not inconvenience the grower.

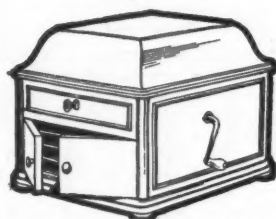
The blackberry being such a healthful fruit can be preserved in so many ways and is such a sure crop that it deserves some consideration. This is the first year in my twenty odd years growing grapes that I lost a crop, and the blackberry escaped injury with the exception of a few blooms killed by frost.

The income from our blackberries was very satisfactory, even in an off year with all other fruits, or I should say when most all other fruits were winter killed.—E. W. Geer, Farmington, Mo.

For the amateur who wishes to grow fancy fruit, regardless of the cost, the dwarf tree will suit his purpose. For the commercial grower, on the other hand, the dwarf tree has proved to be entirely unsatisfactory. And on the same page is an illustration of a dwarf apple orchard ten years old, that has not borne a profitable crop. This is wholly different from dwarf pears, some of which produce good crops in three or four years from planting.—Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs, Connecticut.

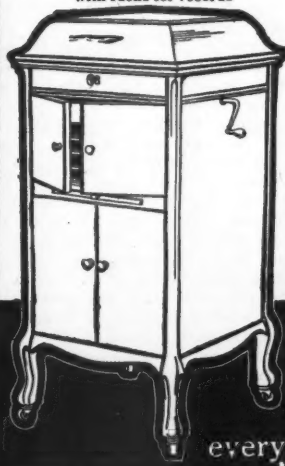
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WOMAN'S Department

Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in baskets of silver.—Proverbs.

Make Your Mark.

In the quarries should you toll;
Make your mark;
Do you delve upon the soil,
Make your mark;
In whatever place you stand,
Moving swift or moving slow,
With a firm and honest hand
Stamp your impress as you go;
Make your mark.

Should opponents hedge your way,
Make your mark;
Work by night or work by day,
Make your mark;
Struggle manfully and well,
Let no obstacle oppose;
None right shielded, ever fell
By the weapons of his foes;
Make your mark.

Life is fleeting as a shade;
Make your mark;
Marks of some kind must be made;
Make your mark;
Make it while the arm is strong,
In the golden hours of youth;
Never, never, make it wrong;
Make it with the stamp of truth;
Make your mark.

—David Barker.

Candy.—It is not generally known that immigrants are the greatest consumers of candy in America. In New York fully one-half of the city's candy bill is said to be paid by the men, women and children of the tenement house districts, and that becomes all the more significant when the difference in prices between the Grand street and the Broadway candy stores is taken into consideration. Physicians who are aware of this almost inordinate appetite for sweets among the poorer classes say New York has every reason to congratulate itself that it has brought only good, instead of evil results. Not many years ago most of the candy sold, especially in the smaller stores, was almost poisonously impure, injurious acids and dyes being used in the manufacture. Medical men say that if candy of that quality had been eaten in the quantities that candy is eaten to-day, it would have had a terrible effect on the health of the generation now approaching maturity. To-day, however, it is reasonably safe to buy candy anywhere, and its consumption is especially advocated in temperance circles as minimizing the likelihood of the growth of taste for drink.—New York "Press."

Trust not him that hath once broken faith.—Shakespeare.

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Household Hints.

Paint wooden pails and tubs with glycerine to prevent shrinking.
One tablespoonful of ammonia to a quart of water will clean gold or silver jewelry.

An old fashioned Shetland shawl should be washed in bran and warm water; no soap.

Slices of lemon topped with grated horseradish makes a tasty and pleasing garnish for veal served in any form.

Ordinary wall papers may be cleaned with dough, or rubbed with a soft, clean flannel dipped in fine oatmeal.

Candles used for lighting the dinner table will not drip if placed on ice for two or three hours, just before serving the meal.

To prevent old potatoes from discoloring, put one or two tablespoonfuls of sweet milk into the water in which they are boiled.

Tomatoes cannot be cooked in a hurry. If you cannot give them at least an hour, preferably two, do without them for that time.

Do not throw your wornout hot-water bag away, but cut it in round or oval pieces, and use them as mats to put under flower pots.

Coffee stain, even with cream in it, can be removed from the most delicate silk or woolen fabrics by brushing the spots with pure glycerine.

For dusting women's heavily-trimmed hats the best brush is a cheap shaving brush, as it is both stiff and small enough to reach every crevice.

To save chicks put several stones in each pan or trough in which you keep water for your chickens; then when the little chicks happen to get into the pan they can get out by means of these stones and not drown.

Many vegetables may be seasoned with salt pork or bacon. Salt pork fat is, by some, considered to render a better flavor to fish, veal, poultry and game. Fat from the soup kettle is good to warm potatoes, make sauces or cook meat in.

One way to save steps is to nail a strip of varnished wood to the wall above the gas stove. Screw in a row of brass hooks and use them for iron spoons, strainers, broilers, small spiders and any utensils that goes direct from hook to stove.

Don't waste time trying to use a paring knife with a loose handle. Remove the blade and nearly fill the hollow in the handle with powdered rosin. Heat the base of the blade and insert it quickly. The heat will cause the rosin to melt and act as cement.

When taking a cutting from a plant form the habit of rubbing a bit of damp earth upon the end of the slip and also upon the spot where it was broken off. This prevents what is called bleeding—a loss of sap—and saves the vitality of both. It is putting salve upon an open sore.

When anything on a cooking range boils over, burns and smokes, open all the kitchen windows and lift one plate from the range to allow the smoke to be drawn up the chimney. If this doesn't destroy the odor put a little vinegar on to boil, which dissolves unpleasant smells.

New ironware cannot be used for cooking unless it is first boiled and the addition of potato parings to the water is one of the best means of getting the new ware in proper condition.

A nut pick on top of the refrigerator will be found just the thing to remove paper tops from milk jars.

For an Invalid.—To prepare an egg for an invalid, beat the yolk and white separately until each is extremely light; add a pinch of salt, pour the egg into a china cup and set the cup in a saucepan containing hot water, stirring constantly until scalded, but not cooked. When this is done slowly, the egg just thickens slightly and puffs up until the cup is almost filled with creamy custard. Set in the oven for a moment, then serve at once.

White House Recipes.

Cocoanut Candy.—Mix together two cups of powdered sugar, four tablespoonfuls of cream, a teaspoonful of vanilla flavoring and a 5-cent box of grated cocoanut. Press the mixture hard into a square tin and cut into squares.

Walnut Wafers.—Beat two eggs until light, then add one-half pound light brown sugar that has been rolled fine, one-half pound chopped nuts, three even teaspoonfuls of flour, a pinch of salt and one-half teaspoonful of baking powder. Drop small spoonfuls on buttered pans and bake until light brown.

Caramel Filling.—One cup brown sugar, one tablespoonful flour, lump of butter size of walnut. Cream together. Add flour and tablespoon of milk. Cook until it threads when dropped from spoon, stirring constantly; add vanilla.

Soa-Foam Candy.—Two cups of granulated sugar, half cup of corn syrup, half cup of cold water, whites of two eggs. Boil the syrup, sugar and water until the mixture hardens when dropped into cold water, then whip in the whites of the eggs and pour into greased pans to cool.

Fruit Candy.—Wet two cups of sugar with two tablespoonfuls of water and boil until very thick. Stir in now a box of seeded and picked-over raisins and when these are well coated with the candy pour the mixture into buttered tins and mark off into bars.

Honey Nut Cakes.—Eight cups sugar, two cups honey, four cups milk or water, one pound almonds, one pound English walnuts, 3 cents' worth each of candied lemon and orange peel, 5 cents' worth of citron, two tablespoons soda, two teaspoons each of clove and cinnamon. Put milk, sugar and honey on stove and boil fifteen minutes. Skin off skum and take from stove. Put in nuts, spices and fruit. Stir in as much flour as can be done with a spoon. Set away to cool, then stir in soda. Cover and let stand over night. Roll out thicker than a common cookie and cut in fancy shapes. It is said that this recipe came from Germany, and they will keep a year.

Home-Made Candy.

Candy making is one of the holidays' pleasures for the boys and girls. Have the children prepare a heaping cup of hickory or walnut meats and spread evenly on two well buttered plates or tins. Then put into your granite kettle or a new saucepan, one teaspoonful of white sugar and one and one-half cups of common molasses. Let it boil till it makes a moderately hard candy when dropped in a cup of cold water from a spoon. Then put in butter the size of a walnut and three teaspoonfuls of vinegar, which makes it brittle and let it boil two or three minutes longer. Then take it off the stove and stir in well one teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in cold water, pour over the nut meats while it foams and set where it will cool quickly. Before it gets too cool check it off into inch squares with a buttered knife. If directions are followed you will have a candy which old and young will want repeated. It can be varied by pouring the candy over popcorn or peanuts.

To Pan Broil Steak.

In the first place, be sure to have your steak a little more than one-half inch thick to pan broil it. Make an iron pan very hot, rub it quickly with suet, then put in your steak. Never put the fork in lean meat, always in the fat. Just as soon as one side is seared, turn over, turn several times in the cooking; add pepper and salt; serve on a hot dish.

If you wish to make gravy, melt two tablespoons butter and stir one of flour into that, then add one cup boiling water, or use less flour and half the amount of water. Never pour the gravy on the steak, for that will spoil it. Serve in a separate dish. Maitre de Hotel butter is very good with steak, and some of you may be tempted to make it when you find out how good it is.

A Yellow Fricassee of Chicken.

In this case put the chicken, cut into pieces, in the saucepan together with a slice of lean bacon, half an onion sliced, three cloves, a little nutmeg to season and a liberal tablespoonful butter. Add a half cup hot water, cover and simmer half an hour. Put into the cooker and leave for six hours. Take out the chicken, beat the yolks of two eggs with a teaspoonful lemon juice, one of vinegar and a half cup of cream, add to the gravy, beat thoroughly, heat and pour over the chicken.

Keep cool and you command everybody.—St. Just.

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There has never been a midwinter sale quite like this. From field and farm and workshop—from producers, from manufacturers—we have gathered together a wonderful variety of fine merchandise and to sell it all in January and February we offer it at

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Don't say you cannot learn, but send for our free booklet and tuition offer. It will be sent by return mail free.

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We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will cut this advertisement out and send it to us with 4c. to pay postage and mailing and say that you will show them to 6 of your friends. D-107, New Ideas Card Co., 228 S. 5th St., Phila., Pa.

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This you must finally get from electricity. One is cheaper. No Soot, No Smoke, No Danger. The LUMO Lamp pays for itself, as it burns 16 hours on one quart of kerosene. Burns all day long. Year of experience have perfected this most wonderful invention. Guaranteed to do all we claim or money refunded. It's yours at a small cost. Write today for our free catalog and price. Ask how to get a LUMO Lamp FREE. Agents wanted. No experience necessary. BIG PROFITS. JOHN S. NOEL CO. 1401 LUMO BUILDING, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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Photograph by W. C. Elison, of Minn. Children as well as grown folks are interested in poultry. Many people have retired from professional life and have devoted themselves to poultry raising making pets of the birds.

Grapes or Thorns.

We must not hope to be mowers
And to gather the ripe gold ears,
Until we have first been sowers,
And watered the furrows with tears.

It is not just as we take it,
This mystical world of ours,
Life's field will yield, as we make it,
A harvest of thorns or flowers.

—Alice Cary.

With the Humble Prune.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Elma Iona Locke.

Although common and cheap, the
prune may be transformed into delicious
dainties of various kinds. Try some
of these:

Prune Cream.—Stew the prunes un-
til tender and remove the stones care-
fully. Fill the centers with finely
chopped nut meats, and place in the
dish in which they are to be served.
Cover them with whipped cream, sweet-
ened and flavored, sprinkle the top with
chopped pistachio nuts, and serve very
cold.

Prune Ice Cream.—Stir one and one-
half cupfuls of granulated sugar into
three pints of cream, add one and one-
half tablespoonfuls of vanilla, stir well,
and pour into the freezer. When half
frozen add one cupful of stewed prunes,
stoned and chopped fine.

Prune Marmalade.—Stew two and
one-half pounds of prunes and six
large cooking apples, pared and cored,
until tender, rub through a sieve, add
one-half pound of sugar and the juice
of two lemons. Cook until thick, being
careful that it does not burn.

Prune and Orange Jam.—Wash the
prunes thoroughly, and cut out the
stones, run them through the food
chopper, and add an equal quantity of
oranges cut in pieces. First grate the
yellow rind from half of the oranges,
then peel all, removing all the white
skin. To two cupfuls each of prunes
and oranges add one-half cupful of
water, sugar according to the acidity of
the oranges, and the grated rind. Stir
all together, cover closely, and simmer
slowly until thick as desired.

Spiced Prunes.—Wash one pound of
prunes and put to soak over night in
clean water. In the morning, cook
them in the same water in which they
were soaked, adding one-half cupful of
sugar, six whole cloves, two small sticks
of cinnamon, and the thin yellow rind
of a lemon. Simmer very slowly until
tender, then add the juice of the lemon,
and serve hot or cold. It is very nice
poured hot over boiled rice.

Stuffed Prunes.—Soak the prunes
over night, then drain. Chop together
dates, citron, and walnut meats, moisten
with currant jelly, make a cut in each
prune, remove the stone, and fill the
cavity with the mixture, press the edges
together, and roll the prunes in powd-
ered sugar.

Chocolate Cream Prunes.—Boil to-
gether one and one-half cupfuls of
sugar, one-half square of chocolate, and
three-fourths cupful of milk until it is
a thick syrup. Add one-half cupful of
chopped nut meats, one-half teaspoonful
of vanilla, and beat until creamy. Fill
the cavities in soaked and stoned
prunes with the cream, dip in gum
arabic water, roll in granulated sugar,
and spread out to dry.

Prune Balls.—Wash the prunes thor-
oughly, remove the stones and run the
prunes through the food chopper. Mix
with them one-third their weight of
sugar, and enough honey to bind them
together. Form into balls, and dip into
melted, sweetened chocolate.

Prune and Walnut Preserve.—Wash
one pound of prunes and soak over
night. Remove the stones, make a
syrup with the prune water and one
cupful of sugar, add the prunes and the
meats from two dozen English walnuts.
Cook slowly until thoroughly soft.

Irish Stew.

Cut about two pounds of mutton from
the neck or ribs into neat pieces and
put into an iron saucepan with about
a half cup hot water. As this boils
away brown the meat in its own fat,
together with four small onions sliced.
Season with salt and pepper, then add
three pints boiling water, put in the
regular cooker saucepan, bring to a
boil and put in the cooker. Let remain
there about four hours, two hours be-
fore serving remove, bring to the boil-
ing point, add a half cupful each of
celery, turnip and carrot cut in even
slices. Cook ten minutes, add two cup-
fuls of potatoes sliced, then return to
the cooker for an hour and a half or
two hours. Take up and thicken with
flour to the desired consistency and rib-
bons of green or parsley minced fine,
cook a moment, season to taste and
serve.

Economical Beef Stew.

This was a great favorite with the
late Edward Atkinson, who estimated
its cost at 11 cents, and declared it
furnished three good meals. While he
cooked it in his Aladdin oven, it is ex-
cellently adapted to the fireless cooker.
Cut one pound shin of beef in small
pieces and season with salt and pepper.
Cut two sausages in inch pieces. Roll
the whole in flour, add one cupful
canned tomatoes, one-third cup oat-
meal (Canada oatmeal he preferred as
cheapest), and salt and pepper to sea-
son. Bring to a good scald and then
put in the cooker for six or eight hours.

The cautious seldom err.—Confucius.

Exploding Stove Polish.

I know how the children love to burn
leaves, but really if we have one bit
of garden ground upon which to throw
all leaves not one should be burned.
Better pay the children for carting them
there than to risk their lives in burning
them. I store away a great lot of
them in barrels for poultry scratching
sheds. The hens love them and many
kinds they will eat, especially grape
leaves, says "Tribune Farmer."

I remember when I was young of
hearing people say, "Oh, you can't put
out a coal oil fire with water." What
an idea! There is no fire so easily put
out with water as burning coal oil. I
saved the dwelling house and perhaps
my own life by throwing a bucket of
water on a burning hanging lamp. It
was all ablaze and on the point of burst-
ing. Another time I saved a brooder
house, and perhaps my whole lot of
buildings, by throwing just one bucket
of water on a small brooder in which
the lamp had already taken fire and set
fire not only to the brooder, but to the
floor and wall back. One bucket of
water, to my surprise, instantly ex-
tinguished the whole thing. If one can
be there on time a little water will do
lots of saving. I always keep water
handy.

There is another source of danger by
fire that I would like to warn people of,
for so few know the danger or ever
read the direction on the boxes when
they buy them. One of my acquaint-
ances lost her life this year by not
knowing, and another was badly dis-
figured for awhile. This danger lies
in these new fangled stove polishes.
They contain either gasoline or some
other as highly explosive substance.
The directions do not give one half
an idea of the danger that may be lurk-
ing in them. For instance, you rub it
all over the stove, then start the fire
slightly to polish it. Sometimes, the
moment you strike the match, off goes
the explosive that has radiated from
the blacking and is still hanging about
the stove. In this way one of my
neighbors lost her life. Her suffering
before death relieved her I cannot more
than refer to. Another neighbor across
the way, only a few weeks ago, on fin-
ishing blacking the stove, which was
slightly heated as she blacked it, set
the can far back on the stove as she
turned away to get the polishing brush.
That instant the can of blacking ex-
ploded, the ceiling receiving the main
shock, though one side of the woman's
face was badly burned and battered.
Had she been directly over it it would
have destroyed her sight. We cannot
be too careful in knowing what we are
working with.

What Little Things Will Do.

Little drops of water poured into the
milk give the milkman's daughters
lovely gowns of silk. Little grains of
sugar mingled with the sand makes
the grocer's assets swell to beat the
band. Little bowls of custard, humble
though they seem, help enrich the fel-
low selling pure ice cream. Little rocks
and boulders, little chunks of slate,
make the coal man's fortune something
fierce and great. Little ads. well writ-
ten, printed nice and neat, give the joy-
ful merchant homes on easy street.—
Walt Mason.

Simpson-Eddystone

Black and White Prints
have been the standard
calicoes since 1842.
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dresses are possible
with these tub-proof
cotton dress-goods.
There are dozens of
beautiful designs, print-
ed with absolutely fast
black on carefully-
woven, first quality, dur-
able cloths.

Show this advertisement to your
dealer when you order, and don't
accept substitutes. If not in your
dealer's stock write us his name and
address. We'll help him supply you.
The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philade.
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

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Fresh, Reliable, Pure
Guaranteed to Please
Every Gardener and
Planter should test the
superior merits of our
Northern Grown Seeds.
SPECIAL OFFER
FOR 10 CENTS
We will send postpaid our
FAMOUS COLLECTION

BEACON LAMP

BURNER FREE
Inexpensive, 100 Candle Power, Burns
common kerosene. Gives better light than
gas, electricity or six ordinary lamps at one-
sixth the cost. The cost of the burner is
unequalled for fine sewing or reading.
COSTS ONLY ONE CENT FOR SIX HOURS
We want one person in each locality to
whom we can refer new customers. Take
advantage of our special offer to secure a
Beacon Burner FREE. Write today Agents
Wanted. **HOME SUPPLY CO.**
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We positively give free a fine Adjustable
Sigue Bracelet, guaranteed 5
years, also a beautiful Stone
Ring for selling 20 packs
High-grade Post Cards at 10¢ a
pack. Order 30 packs, when sold
send us \$2, and we will positively send
you a Bracelet and Ring FREE.
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Post Cards
Send 10¢ today for postage, etc., on our special samples and big 10¢
day Bargain Offer. 1000 Post Cards, 10¢ each. Dept. 158 CHICAGO

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We want a good man in every territory to fill orders,
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ritory, protection, co-operation, assistance. 16¢-3¢ per
cent profit to salesmen. Prompt shipments. Square
deal. Personal attention. Everything to help you suc-
ceed—to help you make money. Fire untouched. No
risk. You simply can't fail. Write for your country to-
day. We want a thousand ambitious men.
SEND NO MONEY Only your name and ad-
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(Reference: The Bank of Leipsic. Capital: \$1,000,000.)

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We need good honest
men who are
willing to work.
We are appointing
salesmen every day
to demonstrate, ad-
vertise, accept orders, and make deliveries for our wonderful
new fire extinguisher in their territory. We want general agents and
managers also, and we give enormous profits. It is an opportunity
to get away from the slavery of wages; to get into business for your-
self. You will be your own boss—you will be independent, have
abundant money, pleasant position, and your time will be your own.
It is the chance of a lifetime.

NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY
We will appoint you and teach you everything about the business.
Anyone—young or old—who is honest can secure a position. Our
active salesmen are always furnished complete sample outfit free.
Hundreds are getting rich.

LISTEN:—Edward McGough, O., says: "Made \$100.00 last week.
Easiest thing in the world. Everybody buys. Every-
body satisfied—no beat of all." E. J. Durr, Mich., writes:
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first day. Going fine, fine, FINE. Ship
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ness." I. C. Gordon, Ind., telegraphs:
"Ship 150 today. All sold out. Ever-
body wants to buy." G. J. Hoy,
Pa., called up by telephone and ordered
100. He said: "The fastest seller in the
world. Anybody can sell it. My boy,
14 years old, sold six yesterday
afternoon." O. R. Joy, Ill., "started
out 10 a. m., sold 14 by 3 o'clock."
This is a big reliable manufacturing company, and we offer honest,
ambitious men a chance to make thousands of dollars. No matter where
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the order. It is the

MOST AMAZING INVENTION OF THE AGE.
But don't delay. Territory is going fast. You should write today.
Think of it. A chemical fire extinguisher that even a child
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require is honesty and
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demonstrations that simply amaze
everybody. You will demonstrate to
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churches, public buildings, fire de-
partments, city councils, etc. Every-
body is interested. Everybody a
customer. Work can be done in
spare time at the start, if necessary.
Women successful the same as men.

Its Economy and Power Startle the World!

The Engine Runs on COAL OIL at a Fraction of Cost of Gasoline.
Thousands of these marvelous engines in actual use today—prove beyond question that kerosene is the engine fuel of the future. The success of the "Detroit" Engine is absolutely unparalleled.

Demand is overwhelming. Kerosene (common coal oil) runs it with wonderful economy. Kerosene generally costs 6 to 10c less per gallon than gasoline—and gasoline is still going up. Runs on any engine fuel. Only three moving parts. Light and portable. Does work of engines weighing four times as much. Runs everything.

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Any engine you want, from 2 to 30 H. P., sent on 15 days' free trial—tested immediately before shipping and ready to run. If dissatisfied—every dollar you have paid us for the engine cheerfully refunded. Prices lowest ever known for high-grade, guaranteed engines.

The New Book is Ready—WRITE! Tells all about these new engines that mark a new era in engine. Special introductory price on first "Detroit" engine sold in each community. Quick action gets it. Address: **Detroit Engine Works, 121 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.**

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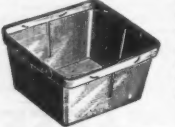
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We have the best equipped mill in the Northwest and manufacture the Ewald patent folding berry boxes, the only folding berry box made of wood veneer that gives satisfaction. Liberal discount on early orders. A postal brings our price list. **FRUIT PACKAGE CO., CUMBERLAND, WIS.**

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A white package which insures highest prices for your fruit. Write for 1910 Catalog showing our complete line, and secure your Baskets and Crates at winter discounts.

The Berlin Fruit Box Company, Berlin Heights, Ohio.

DESTROY TREE PESTS

Kill San Jose Scale, apple scab, fungi, lice, bugs, etc. with

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Sure death to enemies of vegetation. Fertilizes the ground. Nothing injurious. Used and endorsed by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.50; larger quantities proportionately less. Write for booklet "Manual of Plant Diseases,"—it's free. **James Good, Original Maker, 353 No. Front Street, Phila.**

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Tells all that is worth knowing about Vegetables, Flower and Farm Seeds, Plants, Berries, Fruit and Ornamental Trees. You need the Guide to make your garden or farm a success. A copy is ready for you. Send for it today. It is free.

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"FROST WILL COME"

Save your crops with **THE TROUTMAN ORCHARD HEATERS**

CANON CITY, COL. ORDER NOW.

ELECTRIC GOODS FOR EVERYBODY.

World's headquarters for Dynamos, Motors, Fans, Toys, Railways, Batteries, Bells, Bells, Pocket Lamps, Telephones, House Lighting Plants, Books. If it's electric we have it. Underseal oil. Fortune for agents. Big catalogue, 4 cents.

OHIO ELECTRIC WORKS, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CEMENT FENCE POST MOLDS

Cement posts are a success. Wooden posts are rot—cement posts grow stronger. Use the best. Get our mold. Costs \$14.00 to \$20.00. Easily operated—a boy can do the work. **Make money selling molds and posts to your neighbors.** Sales double each year. If interested, write to-day, for price-list. If you implement dealer don't handle, buy direct. **MOORE POST MOLD CO. 325 E. 3d St., Sterling, Ill.**

No one who cannot master himself is worthy to rule, and only he can rule.—Goethe.



AIN'T THEY CUTE?

Fruit Growing in Mexico.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. S. Smith.

Continued from Last Issue.

Mexico has the climate and a sufficient extent of suitable territory to produce the grapes, raisins and figs to provide a laxative diet for the whole world, and where any attention has been given to the selection of varieties, proper planting and cultivation, results have been realized that exceeded the most extravagant expectations of the planter.

All of the surplus production of these different kinds of fruit can be sent in its fresh or evaporated state to the consuming centers of the eastern part of the United States and Europe, through the excellent port facilities of Tampico, Vera Cruz and Puerto Mexico, with greater despatch and at less expense, than can be effected by any other citrus or other fruit producing section of the civilized world.

Millions of acres of the lowlands of Mexico are awaiting the man or company with initiative or money to come and remove the giant mahogany, ebony and cedar trees, and in their stead, plant at the very doors of the Atlantic ports, hundreds of millions of banana and pineapple plants, that the fruit will be ready to supply at a profitable price, the great demand for these sweets that has already been created, and the larger amount that will somewhere have to be produced to meet the requirements of our annual gains in population, by births and immigration.

Interspersed with the other trees of production, you can safely plant coffee and cacao trees that join hands in furnishing to the breakfast tables of the whole world, the stimulus to begin the creative labors of the day.

In the northern part of the republic and directly bordering on our own state of Texas, you will find millions of acres of cheap lands that can be profitably planted to pecan trees, the nut of which is coming into greater favor, year by year, and is steadily commanding a better price as the quotations follow each other from the great nut markets. These trees come into bearing about eight years after planting and continue to bear for more than a century, if estimates as to age can be depended upon where trees more than five feet in diameter have been encountered, and from which from thirty to fifty dollars worth of nuts, annually fall from each tree to prove the prodigality of nature, and as a reward for the well directed efforts of man.

On account of the underproduction of the fruit necessities of the people of the Republic of Mexico, we find in the principal markets, fine peaches, pears and apples selling for ten cents each, United States money; grapes, prunes, raspberries, and blackberries selling at twenty-five cents per pound, United States money.

To be sure the above prices will drop some as soon as the increased production of these necessities is brought about by proper interest being manifested in the fruit industry, but as the price drops, there will present themselves an increase in number of consumers that can ill afford to indulge in the consumption of fruit of this nature, at its present prohibitive prices. The whole scheme of production and consumption will automatically adjust itself, until at last, the low price will be compensated by general consumption, and each and every man, woman and child in the republic will have as his daily spread, some fine fruit that they have had a part of the labor of producing, and have probably been given it as part pay for their labor in the great cotton, cane and wheat fields of the republic.

I have no knowledge of any field that offers to the man of courage, initiative, money or industry, such an inviting prospect for study and investment, as does the fruit outlook in the different parts of Mexico, and to which the native Mexican would give his heartiest cooperation, as far as he was able, to bring it to a successful consummation.

From careful investigation and observation through the past six years, I must conclude that there are few governments in existence, that afford to the citizen and alien alike, such strong guarantees for the life, limb and property of the investor, or that will contribute more moral or financial support, than does the Republic of Mexico, to all who come within her borders, to share with her, share and share alike, of the good things that abound.

It appears to me that Mexico makes the last and loudest call to industry and accumulated capital of the United States, to come here where the planting of fruit trees will yield returns in gold.

Will we hearken to the calling voice of opportunity, and court her while she has youth, beauty and riches? Here the magic touch of well-directed effort sets aflame a veritable Aladdin's lamp, that will brighten life's pathway with the golden glow of prosperity.

Perkusion Caps.

Josh Billings.

I hold that a man has jist as mutch rite tew spel a word as it is pronounced as he has tew pronounce it the way it ain't spelt.

Stickin up our nose don't prove anny thing, for the most sensstiff person in the world, when he is away from his kittles, is a bone bilkr.

But fu sights, in this life, are more sublime and pathetick than tew see a poor, but virtuous yung man, full ov Christian fortitude, struggling with a mustach.

Common sense is most ginerally dispised bi those who hain't got it.

If I was asked which was the best way, in these days ov temptashun, tew bring up a boy, I should say—bring him up in the back way.

It don't require enny edukashun tew tell the truth, but tew lie well dus.

We are told "that an honest man is the noblest work ov God"—but the demand for the work has ben so limited that I have thought a large share ov the fust edishun must still be in the author's hands.

Men don't seem never tew git tired ov talking about themselves, but I have heard them when I thought they showed signs ov weakness.

If yu would make yurself agreeable, wherever yu go, listen tew the grievences ov others, but never relate yure own.

Rules for Authors.

The late Dr. Edward Everett Hale, author of "The Man Without a Country," and other notable books, gave a few rules which are of interest to the author and the journalist. Dr. Hale's success in the literary world makes these rules, gleaned from the field of experience, especially valuable to all writers:

1. Know what you want to say.
2. Say it.
3. Use your own language.
4. Leave out all fine phrases.
5. A short word is better than a long one.
6. The fewer words, other things being equal, the better.
7. Cut it to pieces—which means revise, revise, revise.

Naught venture, naught have.—Thos. Tusser.

Our many Green's Fruit Grower friends will be surprised to know that we are about to celebrate our 75th Anniversary. Like the mighty oak we have grown from a small "acorn," adding a "ring" of customers each year until today our line of

IRON AGE Farm and Garden Tools

are used in large numbers throughout the entire world. To commemorate this wonderful event we have built a 64 page catalogue, profusely illustrated, which fully describes the most complete line of cultural tools in the world. No matter how small your garden or how large your farm, you should have one of these catalogues. Of course it's free. Write today. **RATERMAN MFG CO., Box 180-A, Greenloch, N. J.**

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1. Insecticides: Here we find every kind of a remedy to fight all plant diseases. 2. Injurious Insects: How to detect them, with remedies and preventives. 3. Fungicides for Plant Diseases: This is the chapter for the gardener, orchardist and amateur doctor of all the troubles in fighting all plant enemies. 4. Injuries from Mice, Rabbits, Squirrels and Birds: With preventives and remedies. 5. Lawns, Weeds, and Moss: How to make lawns, control weeds, etc. 6. Waxes and Grafting and for wounds. 7. Cements, Mortars, Paints and Glues. 8. Seed Tables. 9. Planting Tables. 10. Maturities, Yields and Multiplications. 11. Computation Tables. 12. Greenhouse and Window-Garden Work and Estimates. 13. Methods of Keeping and Storing Fruits and Vegetables. 14. Market Dates. 15. Collecting and Preserving Specimens for Cabinet or Exhibitions, Labels, etc. 16. Rules. 17. Postal and Import Regulations. 18. The Weather. 19. Names, Histories and Classification. 20. Elements, Symbols and Analysis, etc. Prof. Bailey is too well known to say a word about the merits of this book. It will be sent postpaid for two 3-year subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower at \$1.00, or we will renew your subscription one year and send you a copy of the book, postpaid, for \$1.00. Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.



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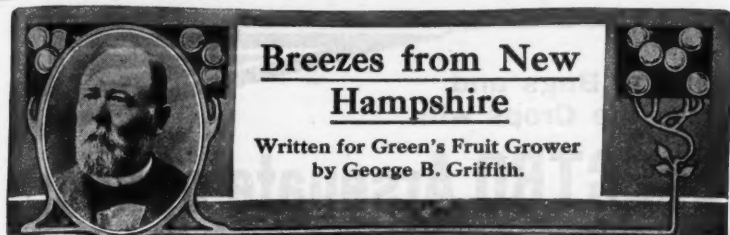
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Breezes from New Hampshire

Written for Green's Fruit Grower
by George B. Griffith.

Sanitation on the Farm.

The question of sanitation on the farm is a subject too much neglected by country people. It is certainly essential that the farm cellar should not be damp, and the house should be on dry soil. A wet cellar is dear at any price. There is no longer any question but that a damp site promotes rheumatism, consumption, malaria, and a host of ailments. There are a kind of people who can live in swamps, but they are not the kind that civilization is made of.

Cellars, in another way, are often a source of ill health. The farmer's cellar is usually, in winter, a storing place for some of the vegetables. Spring comes, and with it busy days; so the cellar is neglected until far into the summer, and refuse potatoes, foul cabbage-stumps, old apples, and other decaying materials, send their exhalations into the air, to rise through the house, where they do much harm. The cellar cannot be too clean. Manure is an incidental and important product of every farm. It is not clean, and, therefore, not wholesome. We can stand some of it, in the country, with no great harm; but too much of it anywhere, in city or country, is bad for the health. The farmer should so arrange his buildings and establishment that the value of the manure shall be as great as possible, and its evils as small as possible. This means that it should not be kept or stored too near the house, that its drainage should not pollute the wellwater, and its gases the air. How this can best be done depends on the local conditions about each farm; and each farmer must adapt his methods to his wants and conditions.

Shade trees and shrubbery about the home do much to beautify it; but it is possible to have too much of them. We need sunlight more than we do shade. The latter is pleasant, and a certain amount is wholesome; but if too much, or too dense, then the house is dark and damp. The healthiest climates are dry and sunny climates, and I know many New England country homes where less shrubbery and more sun would much improve the general tone of health of the household.

When possible, the ground around dwelling houses should be paved, flagged, asphalted, covered with concrete or be gravelled. House eaves should be guttered and spouted. Swill tubs should not be near doors or windows. Pigsties should ever be at a distance; and, where pigs are kept, there should be rigid cleanliness. It is claimed with good authority that improperly keeping pigs has caused more human sickness and destroyed more life than all the battles the country has been ever engaged in. The same statement applies to nations across the sea.

There is a great deal more of plain talk on this subject of sanitation and cleanliness which might be given did space permit, and every farmer would do well to consider who reads it elsewhere.

National Benefactors.

A most interesting list might be made of men who, by introducing some plant, invention, or custom, theretofore unknown in their respective countries, have either rendered themselves notorious, or have deserved well of the public.

Pines were first grown in England by Rose, gardener to Charles II. They grow in Burmah, but are not appreciated by the natives.

It is a very common error, that Sir Walter Raleigh introduced the potato, that useful vegetable from Virginia. It was first described by Caspar Banhin in 1590, and afterwards brought into England, whence it was dispersed over Europe.

Sir Anthony Ashley, the ancestor of Lord Shaftesbury, first planted cabbages in England, and a cabbage appears at his feet on his monument.

Sir Richard Weston brought over clover grass from Flanders in 1645. The introduction of turnips, and also of sainfoin, into England, is also attributed to him and his memory is still revered by every inhabitant of Surrey acquainted with his deeds. He died

in 1652. According to Manning, he first introduced the method of collecting water for the purpose of navigation by locks erected thereon, which he brought with him out of Flanders; and it was under his direction that the plan for rendering the Wey navigable from the Thames was carried into execution.

Figs were planted in Henry VIII's reign, at Lambeth, by Cardinal Pole; and it is said the identical trees are yet remaining. Spelman, who erected the first paper mill at Dartford in 1590, brought over the first two lime trees, which he planted at Dartford, and which are said to be still growing there. Thomas Lord Cromwell enriched the gardens of England with three different kinds of plums. It was Evelyn, whose patriotism was not exceeded by his learning, who largely propagated the noble oak in old England; so much so, that the trees which he planted have supplied the navy of Great Britain with its chief proportion of that timber. Cherries were first planted in Kent by the Knights Templars, who brought them from the east; and the first mulberry trees were also planted in Kent by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

The Child in the House.

When Marion Harland was a little girl, child study was unknown, and the enfant terrible did not have a chance to be. Perhaps the good old way of never allowing a child to know that he could create a sensation by an innocently frank remark was as good as some modern methods. At all events, it is hard to imagine the following incident occurring nowadays: "At ten years of age," writes Marion Harland in her autobiography, "I asked my mother, point-blank, what salary the church paid Uncle Carus. She answered as directly: 'Three hundred dollars a year. But he has property of his own.' Whereupon, without the slightest idea of being pert, I remarked: 'If we were to get a really good preacher, I suppose he would have to be paid more.' And my mother responded as simply: 'No doubt. But your Uncle Carus is a very faithful pastor.'" The quaint sound that this bit of dialogue has for our ears shows how far we have strayed from the serious walk and conversation of our fathers.

What is an Element?

In his little book called "The Elements," Sir William A. Tilden defines an element as "a substance from which by the operation of ordinary chemical processes only one kind of matter can be obtained." This is something quite different from the four elements of Aristotle—fire, water, earth, and air—or the salt, sulphur, and mercury of the alchemists. Even in modern times the conception of what an element really is has changed somewhat. Sir William adds: "Until quite recently the elements of the inorganic world were supposed to be fixed, immutable with the lapse of ages or under the mighty forces concerned in the making of worlds; but within a few years we have learned that the atoms at least are continually crumbling away. It is impossible to say whether all may not be suffering a slow waste which in the long run may lead back to the primal chaos."

How Frost Kills Plants.

The Swedish botanist, Lidfors, has proposed a new theory to explain the killing action of frosts on plants, as well as the fact that certain plants escape damage when others are destroyed. He observed that such plants as Cerastium and Viola, which survive the severe winters of Sweden, have the starch in their leaves replaced during the cold season by sugar. He then found that in plants which do not possess this peculiarity ice is formed in the inter-spaces between the cells, and the water is withdrawn from the cell sap. When the water is extracted the proteins in the cells pass out of solution with disastrous effects. But if sugar is present the proteins remain in solution until a much lower temperature is reached.

No man lives without jostling and being jostled; in all ways he has to elbow himself through the world, giving and receiving offense.—Carlyle.

Foster Made \$19,484.83 Last Year From His Million Egg Farm

Five years ago Joel M. Foster, a young city man, decided to go into the poultry business. He was looking for a suitable occupation, he was vigorous and energetic, and believed that there was a fortune to be made raising chickens. He had no experience. He bought and stocked a little farm near a big city, but for a time he had only failures. His poultry house burned with all its contents, and he had to begin anew. The next year rats destroyed half his flock, but he surmounted these and other difficulties, always thinking, planning and experimenting. To-day he is at the head of the largest EGG PRODUCING plant in the world, with 20,000 laying hens and will market this year between two and three million eggs.

Last year Mr. Foster made \$19,484.83 from his Million Egg Farm. Most of it was from commercial eggs; \$6000 was income from sales of "Day-Old Chix," the rest from miscellaneous products of the great Rancocas Farm.

Read the Whole Amazing Story in "The Million Egg Farm."

We have induced Mr. Foster to tell his experience for the benefit of poultrymen everywhere. The beauty of his system is that the principles can be applied just as well to the farmer's flock or the suburban lot as to the still larger plant of the man who wants to go into egg raising as a profession. The book tells you how to start and be successful with a few or many hens. It explains the Rancocas Unit, into which his gigantic flock is divided. It gives estimates and advice for the beginner with a little flock. It tells how Foster began with a \$300 investment and 100 hens, and how you can begin. It gives all the Rancocas formulas for mating, hatching and feeding—the result of his experience. It gives the egg production day by day—proof that his formulas are successful.

All Figures are Certified

To satisfy ourselves that the figures were correct we employed the well-known firm of Lybrand, Ross Brothers and Montgomery, certified public accountants, to make an exhaustive two weeks'



Gathering the Eggs in the Early Afternoon

examination of the books and records of the Rancocas Farm. The result of their findings is given in the book. Nothing has been held back. The failures as well as the successes are set forth. We believe no other poultry man has ever thus laid open his business secrets and experience to the world.

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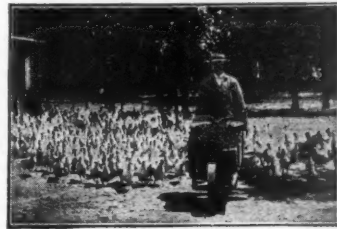
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How To Get The Book

Fill out the coupon in the lower corner, and mail at once with \$1.00—a money order or a Dollar Bill. This pays for a four-year subscription to the foremost farm and home monthly in the world, the FARM JOURNAL, together with a copy of "The Million Egg Farm," postpaid.

What Farm Journal Is

Farm Journal is made for everyone in town or country who raises poultry, eggs, fruit, vegetables, milk, butter, honey, as



Feeding a Rancocas Unit

well as horses, sheep, grain and cattle. It has the largest circulation of any farm paper in the world, over 750,000 copies. It is devoted to housekeeping, dressmaking, recipes, and bright, fresh reading for boys and girls. It is brief, crisp, condensed and PRACTICAL. No long-winded essays. "Cream, not Skim-milk," is its motto. It is now running a series of articles called "Back to the Soil," true stories of experiences of city people who have changed to country life. They are helpful and intensely interesting. Farm Journal never prints a medical or trashy advertisement, and its columns are an absolutely reliable guide in buying. Most of its subscribers pay five to ten years ahead. It is a special favorite with women. Everyone who has a garden, yard, flower bed, or even a kitchen, ought to have this bright, cheery, useful home paper. Farm Journal takes pride in being "Unlike Any Other Paper."

Farm Journal a Paper for City Folk, Too

You do not have to be a dweller on farms to enjoy Farm Journal. If you have a little patch of real ground which you want to put to some better, more useful purpose than a grass plot, Farm Journal will give you the help you need, and if you feel the call to the country and would like to own a few hens and enjoy poultry raising, Farm Journal and the Million Egg book are indispensable. Farm Journal four years and the Million Egg book for \$1.00 is the greatest subscription bargain of the year, but we don't want you to subscribe for Farm Journal solely to get the book, we want you to join the three-quarters of a million army for the Farm Journal itself; you will find it the wisest, most helpful, cheerful, and entertaining of counselors and friends. Send coupon to-day.

FARM JOURNAL, 118 Clifton St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Farming Department



One of the red letter days on the old farm where our editor spent his childhood was the day of butchering. It is not a pleasant task to slaughter innocent animals. Possibly the time will come when there will be no more butchering days. The killing of anything has a tendency to harden the heart.

When your apples all is gathered, and the ones a feller keeps
Is poured around the cellar-floor in red and yellow heaps
And your cider-makin' over, and your wimmen-folks is through
With their mince and apple-butter, and their sauce and sausage, too;
I don't know how to tell it—but if sich a thing could be
As the angels wantin' boardin', and they'd call around on me—
I'd want to 'commode' 'em—all the whole indurin' flock,
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock!
—James Whitcomb Riley.

Back to the Land Movement.

Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey, of the College of Agriculture, said: There is now a strong back-to-the-land movement in this country. Our mail is full of correspondence asking for advice as to the opportunities for men to make headway in the country districts. Whether a man will find what he wants in the open country will depend largely on what he is looking for.

We have been living in a get-rich-quick age. Persons have wanted to make fortunes. Our business enterprises are organized with that end in view. The back-to-the-land movement is to some extent a reaction from this idea. People are now asking how they may live a satisfactory life, rather than placing the whole emphasis on the financial turnover of a business.

There are several reasons why the back-to-the-land movement is now gaining headway; because cities are overfull and people desire to escape; because it is now possible for a person to make a good living on the land, whereas formerly it was possible only in exceptional cases or when a man was living on the capital accumulated on the farm through more than one generation of owners; because there is a general soul movement from the complexities of city life and industrialism to the relative simplicity of country life.

The Movement World-Wide.—The back-to-the-land movement is world-wide. It will gain headway within the next few years. It will be comparable in its way with the cityward movement through which we have been passing. Civilization does not develop in a straight line. We progress first in one direction and then in another. In this process, we are likely to overemphasize the importance of any single movement. I am not saying that the movement to town has been overdone, but it is apparent that the development of the open country has not kept step. No doubt many persons will be influenced to go to the country who never ought to go there, but on the whole the country movement is important and even essential because it is a process in evening up a one-sided civilization.

A few years ago there was much debate as to whether an agricultural college student would want to go back to the farm. These students are now going back in sufficient numbers and they no longer need to be urged. In fact, it is probable that many students now will be going into farming occupations who both by temperament and training are unadapted to it and who will be disappointed. Students and others are now beginning to go back to the country in sufficient numbers. The movement will take care of itself.

The college man is now beginning to affect the sentiment and the practice in rural communities. Formerly a college man going back to the farm was likely to be the subject of distrust and even ridicule. This attitude is passing

very rapidly in the good rural regions.

New Country Professions.—It is not only in actual farming that persons are to be needed in the open country, but the practice of customary professions and occupations is going to take on more importance in country districts. The country physician, pastor and teacher are going to extend greatly in influence and opportunity.

But aside from all this, new occupations and professions are to arise, even the names of which are not yet known to us. There will be established out in the open country plant doctors, plant breeders, soil experts, health experts, pruning and spraying experts, farm machinery experts, drainage and irrigation experts, recreation experts, market experts and many others. These will all be needed for the purpose of giving special and expert advice and developing leadership in particular lines, for rural society is bound to become more highly developed and complex. We shall be making new applications of rural law, of business methods for agricultural regions, new types of organization, and all these will develop new points of view and new outlook on life.

The Business of Farming.—There has never been a time when farming as a whole has been so prosperous as now, notwithstanding the fact that there are hardships in many regions. The whole occupation is undergoing a process of readjustment, and it is natural that the readjustment has become more complete and perfect in some places and in some kinds of farming than in others.

To make a good and satisfactory living on the farm is a matter both of temperament and of first class training. There are great series of city vocations in which any person with fair ability can succeed; but farming is a personal business, and each man is his own manager. No one should ever go into farming impersonally.

If one is to go on a farm he should attempt to buy a good farm in a good region. Bargain counter farms are not to be desired unless one can buy a large enough area to enable him to apply management and generalship of a new kind. Many persons are making a comfortable living on farms, a better living, in fact, than persons of similar ability and expending similar energy are making in town. Other persons are failing.

I am not advising anybody to establish himself in the open country, but I am saying that the time has now come when good talent need not avoid the open country.

English Farm Methods Teach Valuable Lessons.

"The English farmer and stockman practice many valuable methods which could be adopted to some extent by Wisconsin farmers," says Prof. J. G. Fuller of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, who has just returned from a six months' study in European livestock centers. "In the breeding and feeding of livestock the English farmer operates with more business ability and thus avoids losses and reverses such as frequently occur in this country."

"The excellent meadows form the basis of the feeding system. Roots, turnips and mangels take the place filled by silage in the United States. These meadows are particularly luxurious and productive, yielding a large amount of grazing throughout the year. The pastures are often sheltered by thick hedges."

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"Ol' Nutmeg's" Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

Winter in the Country.

December isn't May or June,
But we hev pleasures fast an' thick;
We set our tiltups through the ice,
An' spear fur eels down on the crick.
Charity begins ev'rywhere, an' ends nowhere.

You are successful if you are on'y happy.

Be uv good cheer, also pass along good cheer.

It's a poor rule that works on'y fur the rich.

We can't allus be attentive, but we kin allus be kind.

Love makes the world go round, an' kindness lubricates the wheels.

The very least a carpenter kin do is to give a square deal.

You may fool the world, but you can't fool yourself, an' even that is dangerous.

The most darin' pusson in the world is the pusson who dares to do right.

A man doesn't like to be docked; then why should he want to dock a hoss?

"No money down" sometimes means a lot o' money up afore the bill is settled.

A lean hoss may be all right fur a race, pervidin' he don't lean too much.

The average girl doesn't like to be pressed fur time, unless you put "an" before "time."

Keep your eye on the boy ez well ez on the nearest skatin' pond fur awhile yit.

It is puffedly safe to tell your troubles to a dorg; he will allus keep the secret.

Don't be discouraged becuz your work is never done; ef it wuz you probably wouldn't be any better satisfied.

The broader minded a man is the more room he ez to do the things uv life he wants to do.

Water may not be the equal uv whiskey fur drow'in' sorners in a hurry, but it is safer in the long run.

The longer you stay in the rut the deeper it becomes an' the harder it is to git out; git out now.

I believe a rich man will git into heaven jest ez easy ez any other man ef he is ez good ez the other man.

They's a good many kinds uv pleasures ez we go through life, but none uv them ain't lastin' unless they are good, an' none ain't good unless they are lastin'.

Old Times.

If snowballs fly when you are out, And one your broadened back should whack.

Just let your memory take wings And to your boyhood days go back!

HANDY GARDEN TOOL

Here's a practical tool for the farmer or gardener—our No. 6 Combined Double and Single Wheel Hoe, Hill and Drill Seeder. Four tools for the price of one. It plants in hills or continuous rows, covers the seed, rolls the soil, marks the next row, hoes, weeds and cultivates. Simple, easy to operate, and does a day's work in 60 minutes.

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ONCE IN A LIFE TIME

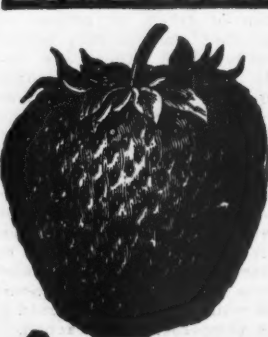
is often enough to do some things. It's often enough to buy a wagon if you buy the right kind. The



ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON

lasts that long under ordinary conditions. First, the life of a wagon depends upon the wheels. This one is equipped with our Electric Steel Wheels, with straight or stagger spokes and wide tires. Wheels any height from 24 to 40 in. It lasts because tires don't get loose, no re-setting, hubs can't crack or spokes become loose, felloes can't rot, swell or dry out. Angle steel hounds. **THOUSANDS NOW IN DAILY USE** Don't buy a wagon until you get our free book. "Wheel Sense." **ELECTRIC WHEEL CO.,** Box 24 Quincy, Ill.

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You can make big money growing good berries, but you cannot expect to grow good fruit by planting and replanting small inferior stock.

Our plants are all grown on new ground (this being the first crop) and are large, heavy rooted and free from disease.

We grow them by the million on our own ground and know what we are selling. That is why our business has nearly doubled every year for the past twenty-two years.

We can save you money on 100 plants or a car load. Our large illustrated catalogue is instructive and is free to all fruit growers. Write for it today

O. A. D. BALDWIN, R. D. 10 Bridgman, Mich.

"Golden New England."

Hear old New England boast of her agricultural products. A recent article in the "Outlook," entitled "Golden New England," by Sylvester Baxter, tells of a half-acre strawberry patch yielding 5000 quarts, worth \$625; an acre and a half of cantaloupes, \$1100, that "there are thousands of acres in asparagus in Massachusetts alone, with profits of \$300 to \$600 an acre," and that "an Italian makes from \$4000 to \$5000 a year off of four acres in market gardening," while a lady on Cape Cod makes \$200 or so every summer on a patch of sweet peas little bigger than a city yard."

There are some figures given, showing that New Hampshire "ranks as the first state in the country in corn, and Connecticut a good second," says the "Spokesman Review"—"the former with 42.1 bushels to the acre and the latter with 40.3 bushels. Massachusetts, with 39.4 bushels, is ahead of Illinois with 38.8 bushels. In Kansas, the yield is only 27.8 bushels. Again, the first prize for flint corn at the national corn show in Omaha last year, went to a Massachusetts man."

Here is another extract:

"The great west can hardly offer an instance of better success in farming than Cape Cod does in the person of Abdel D. Makepeace. Fifty years ago young Makepeace was the village harness maker at Hyannis. His well-made harnesses lasted so long on the few horses that braved the sandy roads of that day (to-day Cape Cod has hundreds of miles of the best stone roads, built by the state and the towns) that his trade left him no little leisure. So he took to farming 'on the side.' It was his nature to do everything well, and he soon developed a farm that for fertility and productivity would be a model anywhere. He turned to cranberries, and became the 'Cranberry king' of the United States, the leading grower of the fruit in America, and the head of large companies for its cultivation, both on Cape Cod and in other parts of the country. Mr. Makepeace holds the record for reclaiming more acreage of comparatively worthless lands for a special line of fruit-growing than any other person in the United States."

Good for New England! It is about time that something should be done and said that would encourage more of her brainy sons to stay on her farms. The west and the Pacific northwest welcome these brainy sons and have no fear of not receiving their full quota in the future as in the past. Yet the prosperity of one is the prosperity of all, and the more money that is made on the farms of New England the better market for the rest of the country.

Small Tools on the Farm.

If the average farmer were asked, "How much money have you invested in small tools on this farm?" it is probable that after a moment of thought, during which he would have a mental picture of an ax, a hand-saw, a grind-stone and rather a confused idea that there was a lot of stuff of one sort or another somewhere about the farm, would reply that from \$25 to \$50 would cover the cost.

A recent investigation conducted by the Ohio Experiment Station in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture discloses that this is far short of the mark. In order to arrive at some conclusion in regard to this matter, careful inventories were taken on thirty-three Ohio farms, and in every instance the total amount was many times what the owner had "guessed."

The fact that these small tools are bought, one at a time as needed, and are not cared for systematically, leads to a very erroneous idea of their value. Summarizing the inventories of these thirty-three farms, it is estimated that to completely equip a general farm of 160 acres in Ohio with small tools will cost \$200 to \$300, or in excess of the farmer's "guess" by more than 500 per cent. An error in judgment of this amount, particularly when the error is against the farm, is serious enough to challenge our attention.

"Whether he is a breeder of fine breeding stock or a producer of market animals, the English farmer keeps fully informed on market demands and prices. He frequently visits two or three local markets a week to study the changes in values and the classes of stock in which he is interested. He thus gains quite valuable experience as a judge and can recognize merit at sight. England has the finest market in the world and the wide-awake English farmer is ready to meet its highest demands."

A Few Don'ts.

Don't send a dog after the cows. He is the most expensive help on the farm. Don't milk at irregular hours. It is the surest way to dry off a cow.

Don't worry your horses with check rein or blinds. They are uncomfortable and unnecessary, and the horse will work better and keep fatter without them.

Don't allow animals to stand out in the rain and cold wind. It is too expensive. It requires food to supply warmth, and a good stable is the best substitute for grain.

Don't plow through a spring hole or swale. No crop will grow in such places till drained.

Don't starve the stock because feed is scarce. Sell some animals and feed the rest better.

Don't dope the farm animals with patent medicines or quack remedies, unless you know the nature of the ailment and the action of the medicine, and then don't.

Don't deny the horses all the fresh grass they can eat. It is the best medicine they can be given.

Don't neglect to furnish poultry with shelter and roosts. The carriage seat is too expensive.

Don't fail to read agricultural papers and farm bulletins. No man knows it all, and least of all he who does not read.

Don't quarrel with the neighbors. It may lead to lawsuits, and lawsuits are luxuries no farmer can afford.

Don't build a pig pen near the house. It may be sociable, but it is not sanitary.

Don't work fourteen hours a day. It is not necessary. No man can stand the strain for long.

Don't neglect the cultivation of the children. They are the best crop raised on the farm, and deserve careful attention.

Don't ill use any farm animal. Kindness is always profitable, and only a coward will take advantage of his position to abuse dumb animals.

Agriculture is Prosperous.

It has been nearly a decade of unparalleled prosperity. The accumulative wealth of our American farmers is the marvel of economists, and if this year's crop were the poorest, the farmer would still be on Easy Street. The American farmers will be better off than ever. They are our financial Gibraltar.

Thirty-five million people live on nearly seven million American farms. Their products this year will be worth almost ten billion dollars. These ten billion dollars are going to be spent not only for better farm implements and all kinds of improved live stock, but millions upon millions will be spent by the farmer for almost every advertised article used in the home to feed and clothe the family, to increase the comforts of the home and for the general improvement of the farm and home.

Harness Dressing.

A horseman in "Farm, Stock and Home" says he has found the following preparation very satisfactory for use as a harness dressing:

First, clean and wash them in warm water. When dry, apply the following dressing. By warming it first it can be more easily applied: Neat's foot oil, one gallon; bayberry tallow, three pounds; beeswax, two pounds.

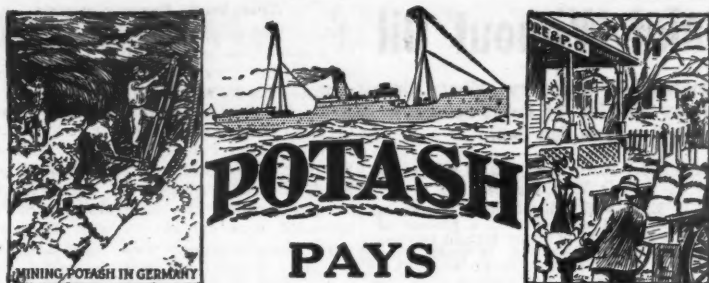
Put the above in a pan over a moderate fire. When thoroughly dissolved add castor oil—two quarts. While on fire stir in two ounces lamp black. Mix well. Strain through fine cloth. Keep in tin cans. Harness should be cleaned.

Soda for Cuts and Wounds.

A young mare I owned had her scalp, including forehead, torn loose in a city stable, likely ran against some low beam, as there was dust and hayseed around the edges. Being sent for I washed it out well with carbolic acid solution, then raised the scalp piece as large as my hand and spread the carbonate of soda evenly over the surface, then patted the scalp as evenly as I could over it and only once after did I have to dust a little soda on the edges, and it healed rapidly leaving scarcely a sign of the ragged cut.

The power of manners is incessant, —an element as unconcealable as fire. The nobility cannot in any country be disguised, and no more in a republic or a democracy than in a kingdom. No man can resist their influence.—Emerson.

"A man kin allus fix up arguments to quiet his conscience," said Uncle Eben, "but 'tain't no use. No matter how much you turns de clock back, sundown is gointer come jes' de same."



DO NOT DELAY! Order Your Potash Now

Every spring there is less potash in your local market than the farmer needs and wants to buy. There is a reason for this. You expect to order potash with the other fertilizers, forgetting that potash must come some four thousand miles. This takes time.

Those who want to insure arrival in time, place their orders as early as October to permit shipment before the German rivers are frozen. Late orders are subject to more risks and delays.

Arrange for your dealer to place his order now so as to be sure of a supply. If he does not handle it write us for prices direct from the mines to you.

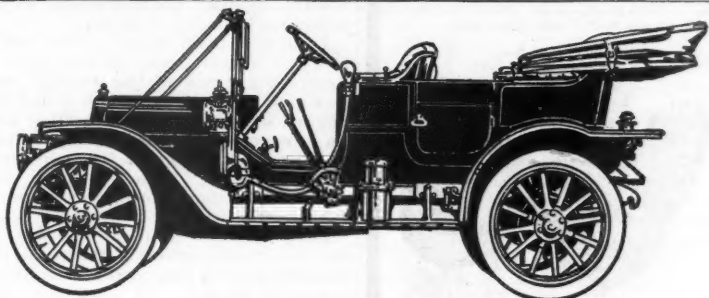
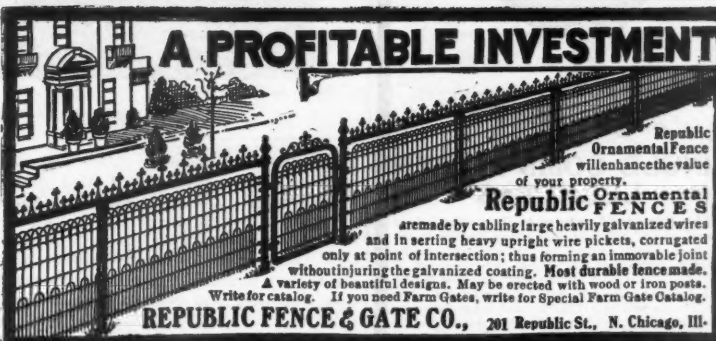
Do not forget that the longer you have used phosphate the greater is the present potash need and profit.

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Red River Seed Potatoes, grown in the cold northwest, are ahead of all others for quick early maturity, vigorous growth and great productiveness. Olds' Seed Potatoes have a national reputation. 23 years' experience growing and handling; our potatoes are known in every section and are acknowledged headquarters for pure seed of the best varieties. Send Postal for 88 page Catalog giving correct descriptions and true illustrations of the best in Seed Potatoes, Corn, Oats, Barley, Field Seeds, Garden Seeds, Poultry Supplies and Tools. Prices right. L. L. OLDS SEED CO., Drawer O. MADISON, WISCONSIN



Reo \$1250

Top and Mezger Automatic Windshield extra

Demand proof that a motor-car will give you what you want. You want power, speed, comfort; but, most of all, you want reliability and endurance.

The Reo has complete proof. First the 25,000 users who have Reos and are happy; but it is hard to get at all of them.

Proof of power: The Reo holds the record for climbing Mt. Hamilton in California, a climb of 24½ miles to an altitude of 4200 feet in 1 hour 5 minutes, and did it in foggy, slippery weather.

Proof of speed: In October a Reo beat a Chalmers by 10 miles over 50 miles of sandy roads. Time 57 minutes 43 seconds. In November, a Reo beat the field at Yonkers, N. Y. Ten miles in 13 minutes 52 seconds.

Proof of reliability and endurance: The 10½ day-and-night record from New York to San Francisco is absolute proof of this. A car that can run continuously day and night for 4000 miles over such roads as the Reo encountered can be absolutely relied upon to go wherever you want it to, and as far as you want. There is, nowhere else, such proof of reliability.

Proof of comfort: Prove it yourself. Get next to a Reo driver and let him take you out on a bad road. Send for catalogue and more proof.

R M Owen & Co Lansing Mich General Sales Agent for Reo Motor Car Co
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Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r., 420 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

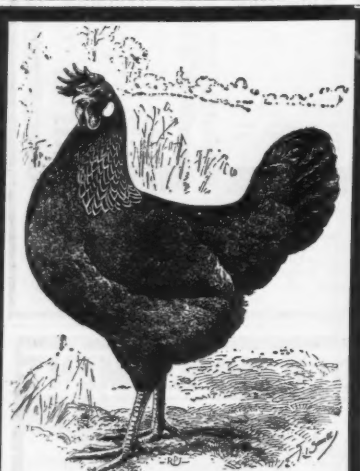
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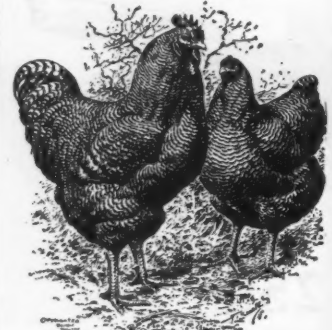
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The Popular Leghorn.—The acknowledged queen of the practical egg-laying breeds is the Leghorn, when judged by the standard of the greatest number of marketable eggs produced at least cost. Not only are the hens persistent layers, but they are extremely active foragers and waste no time in setting. Like a good milk cow they put little fat upon their bones, but devote all surplus nourishment to steady production. They eat less than the heavy breeds, but whatever they consume is put to good purpose. Price of S. C. Brown Leghorns and B. P. Rocks, all one price.



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

This breed is as solid as its name and is often called the "Farmer's Friend," the "All Round Fowl," the "Old Reliable." It is the bird of business, and deemed by many the best fowl for farm and home raising. It is not only a good layer, but is quick to develop for the early market. As a far-sighted farmer once said to us, "When you kill one you've got something."

PRICE OF BIRDS OF ALL BREEDS:

Cockers, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; Pullets, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 each; Trios, \$6.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00. We ship no cull birds. The lowest priced birds offered are standard bred, practically as good for breeding purposes as the higher priced birds. The \$5.00 birds offered are the pick from the flock containing the largest percentage of standard points and therefore commanding a higher price since it makes them eligible for show purposes.

PRICE OF EGGS FOR HATCHING FOR ALL BREEDS:

From good breeding pens, \$1.00 per 13; from our best breeding pens, \$2.00 per 13. While we do not guarantee the fertility of our eggs we are willing to replace all settings from which the purchasers receive less than six chicks, at half the price paid.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

New York Farm Notes.

Top Working Trees.—This was and in some cases is a popular fad. For a variety like Twenty Ounce or Tompkins County King, the stock of which is weak, this is necessary if one wishes to grow those sorts, says Edward Van Alstyne, Kinderhook, N. Y., in "Tribune Farmer." For this purpose I would use Spys, Tallman Sweets or Fall Pippins to top work. The first named has a splendid root system as well as being very close grained wood, as are the last two named. The Ben Davis, like the Kieffer pear, has often been recommended for this purpose. To my mind the stock of the first named is very weak and the rank growth of both inclines them to outgrow the scion. I have seen only two orchards so top worked that were not inferior to those root grafted. These were in the hands of very painstaking men; yet, aside from the varieties named that must be so worked to be lasting, all that could possibly be said in their favor was that the owners were sure of their varieties, having taken the stock from selected bearing trees. I was once tinctured with this bacteria and was able to point out a block of trees set to Baldwins, but thinking I would like something to bear earlier and about which many were shouting, I top worked fifty of them to Sutton's Beauty, an excellent apple, but growing upright like a pear, with not over one-third the bearing surface of the adjacent Baldwins, which were left

branches removed where the cut was made square across, the exposed surface ready to hold both water and disease germs. Both of these trees now show disease in the large limbs below the cut, and I question if they ever fully recover. Costly mistakes, both. I have determined hereafter to furnish the man who prunes with a swab and a bucket of concentrated lime and sulphur with which to cover all large cuts as soon as made. This will disinfect as well as protect, and should the painting be delayed this will be a fairly good substitute.

Th Greening tree shown in the picture is one which had the top cut out when it came from the nursery. This leaves it with the center all open, and as the tree loads with fruit the trouble will be greater. The spreading habit of growth of the Greening makes this form particularly undesirable. I am trying to grow some limbs through the center, and while I can fill the open space to some extent I can never get a top on it such as I would like. The low head will illustrate about the height I am starting my trees. I tried to get a picture of another tree, eight years old, with a central stalk, which picked two barrels of apples this season, without the slightest injury to the branches, and over half of which could be picked from the ground, but the picture was a failure. If I can get another I will send it later.

Sometimes we make mistakes when



TOULOUSE GOOSE AND HER BROOD OF GOSLINGS.

undisturbed. Besides there were a number of trees that had died in this block, where disease germs had found entrance through the grafting, and several mis-shaped where grafts had blown out. Some one says: "These things ought not to have occurred." Probably not, but they did occur, and that mistake has already cost me several hundred dollars and will cost many more, besides spoiling the symmetry of an otherwise beautiful orchard.

I showed them where I had set a block of Anjou pears to top work to Bosc. Every one of the original trees was gone except two, which I had left ungrafted. Another small block of Bosc set as such several years later has been bearing profitable crops for some time. Actually seeing these mistakes was worth more than a lengthy argument unsupported by facts.

Deep Orchard Cultivation.—One of the first objections one hears to the low headed tree is one cannot cultivate around it as well. In a measure this is true; it is chiefly in the matter of plowing, and here one would better err on the side of too little than too much if it is to be deep. Because of peach trees, set as fillers, the orchard referred to has for several years been plowed only one way. Last spring—nature having removed most of the fillers—we cross-plowed it. The space next to the trees was plowed with one horse and was intended to be shallow. All summer I have noticed here and there a tree whose foliage showed lack of the deep green on the balance of the orchard. Inspection shows plainly where the roots have been cut and exposed. I question whether these trees will ever entirely overcome the injury, even though we work the earth about them this fall.

Mistakes in Pruning.—I find it difficult to get men to appreciate the necessity when taking off large limbs of leaving a smooth surface which will shed water. I have made a practice of covering such exposed places with paint. There being only a few such limbs to take off in the eighteen-year-old orchard a year ago this painting was neglected. I now find a couple of trees which for some reason had large

we are trying our best to do things as they should be done. This I find true in a young orchard where I have been wrapping the trunks with tar paper to protect them from mice. The paper has always been put on late in the fall and removed early in the spring. The injury seems to have been cumulative, for I had not previously noticed any. On many trees I find a space about six inches from the ground, where the earth mound stops, extending eight or ten inches up the trunks, where the bark is discolored and very rough. I shall try cleaning it off and covering the surface with a concentrate lime and sulphur solution, which seems to have great efficacy as a healer of such diseased or injured places. No more tar paper for me. The wire netting is a good thing to use, except where one is using lime and sulphur, which corrodes it, and it is destroyed in a year or two. I see no reason why ordinary red building paper will not serve as well. A neighbor protected the trunks of his trees with it last winter from jack rabbits, but the creatures eat the limbs several feet above the ground. There seems to be a good deal of evidence to show that a heavy lime and sulphur wash will prevent them doing damage. Professor Blake, of New Jersey, advises me to put with it a strong fish oil, or soap, which will act as a repellent as well as make the materials more adhesive. He has used such against borers with good results. It will be an inexcusable mistake to leave young trees to the ravages of the increasing number of jacks.

I might go on indefinitely citing mistakes, but I fear I would give the impression that I had no successes. Most of such have grown out of failures. I can quote with truth, "The mistakes of my life have been many," and "I knock at the open door" of opportunity and experience.

A falling bullet killed Ralph Lisman, 8 years old. His playmate, Lawrence Barcus, trying a new rifle, shot straight up into the air. Both boys stared upward, hoping to see the bullet. Descending, it struck Lisman in the right eye and he dropped dead.

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Charles A. Kaune, Montgomery, N. Y.



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We want a SMITH STUMP PULLER on every stump or timbered farm in the country. It has a cost record of 5¢ a stump where the stumps run from 1 to 3 feet through; it will clear from 1 to 3 acres a day, doing the work of 20 men. Write today for our catalogue and FREE TRIAL OFFER. W. SMITH GRUBBER CO., 9 Smith St., La Crescent, Minn.

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Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. The first or second 21 can cures heaves. The third is guaranteed to cure or money refunded. At prices at dealers, or express prepaid. Send for booklet. THE NEWTON REMEDY CO. TOLEDO, OHIO.

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10 Strong, Hardy, Two-year-old Grapevines \$100 Postpaid. Best varieties—red, white, black. Just the kind for planting around the house, along fences, or in the garden. We also offer 5 three-year-old vines for \$1. Will bear year after planting. Our valuable book, how to plant and prune, free with every order. Grapes are easy grown. Mention this paper and we'll add free one new, large, red currant. T. S. HUBBARD CO. Grapevine Specialists. 554 Central Ave., Fredonia, N. Y. Established 44 years.

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PLUMS ARE A VALUABLE CROP TO RAISE.

Best Pears and Plums.

The Bartlett pear undoubtedly stands head and shoulders above all other pears, and most other fruits, leaving the peach out of consideration, as a money maker. But it needs attention and spraying. So does the Seckel, a very salable sort and regular bearer. This seems to be almost free from scale, but very subject to scab. Bosc and Sheldon, however, hardly need any attention. The foliage is healthy and thrifty, and the trees seem to be free from scale, says "Tribune Farmer." At least, I have never noticed any on them. They are regular bearers, even under neglect. The fruit is always clean, even sized and regular. We have plenty of them again, and shall enjoy them as in former seasons with our cereal food in the morning, the Bosc in October, the Sheldon a little later in the season.

As a home grower I would surely want a tree of each. Clapp's Favorite is a very good pear to be in prime just before the Bartlett, but it is subject to blight. When we have Bartlett, Seckel, Bosc and Sheldon, perhaps Anjou and Winter Nellis, we can manage to get along without Clapp's Favorite. We don't want Flemish Beauty. It is subject to scab.

Among all the plums, old or new, American, European or Japanese, there is none better for table use than the German prune. It has staying qualities—in other words, one does not get tired of it quickly. There is always a good demand for it, and it brings a much higher price than other plums.

My currant bushes have been leafless for several weeks. The spraying was done far too late, and only after the damage done was plainly visible. Whether there is scale on the new growth I have not yet determined. But I work on the supposition that it is there. Just as soon as I can get at it, I shall spray with strong lime-sulphur solution to make sure that the canes will be and remain clean for another season. I think much of my currant crop and grieved to see it reduced to one-half or less by the scale injury this summer. If you have currants and live in a scale infested vicinity don't imagine you can raise full crops without spraying.

Apple Trees Should Have Elbow Room.

The meeting of Eureka Grange, No. 46, Patrons of Husbandry, was very largely attended recently. The topic for discussion was "Management of Orchards." Dr. M. A. Veeder, master of the grange, presented some interesting statistics in this connection. It was shown that orchards in which trees were set thirty feet apart yielded 186 bushels to the acre; thirty-five feet apart, 222 bushels to the acre; while forty feet apart, 229 bushels to the acre. Proper drainage showed an increased yield of forty-two bushels to the acre over orchards not properly drained.

There are 1138 orchards in Wayne and Orleans counties with an acreage totaling 8642 acres in which an eighty per cent. increase in yield has been found, due to spraying during the past five years. Pasturing orchards with cattle was found to be detrimental, while sheep and hogs were the means of securing an increased yield.

Reports showed an increase in both yield and quality of fruit where spraying was systematically done. This increase is not so noticeable unless all orchards are sprayed. One well sprayed orchard surrounded by unsprayed orchards did not produce the results as where all orchards were sprayed.

The average yield for five years where the spraying was done well was 280 bushels to the acre as against 253 bushels where there was no spraying.

The average price per barrel for fruit from sprayed orchards was \$2.02 as against \$1.80 for orchards not sprayed. As to the yield, the average amount received per acre from sprayed orchards was, \$139 where the orchards received but one spraying; \$143 per acre where sprayed twice; \$184 per acre where sprayed three times, and \$211 per acre where sprayed four times.

Wether Ruls.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Unkel Dudley.

Tother da the klurk gave us an almanak, an we run our l down the kolum of January daze an saw the sam ole chesnuts bout the wether, thet we uzed ter see when we wuz er kid. Bein a wether profit we hev konstruktud sum ruls, wich allus prov tru, an wurk in ol kins ov klimate, cept that ov Tofet. Rul 1st. When 6 inches ov rane fols in 12 ours, luk fur a rise in the bruks whar it fols. 2nd. When 12 inches fols in 24 ours thar'll be hi watur in the rivurs; and when 20 inches fols in 40 ours, move yure valubuls on tu hi ground. 3d. When 1 fut ov sno fols at wun time, an the win blos 40 nots an our, thar'll be drifs in varius playes. 4th. When 2 feet ov sno fols at wun time, and the win blos 60 nots a nour, luk fur noos in the papur, when yu get it. 5th. When it lituns at the beginin ov a long storm thar'll be a long storm. 6th. When the sun rizes klee an the ski is ditto, thar'll be fare wether. 7th. When no klee ski iz tu be seen luk fur kloudy wether. 8th. When er short stom is akumpanid with win, it wunt stom long. 9th. When er long stom kums drizul drazul like, thar'll be damp wether fur sum time. 10th. In winter when er wam win blos from the south, luk fur a thaw; an when er kold win blos from the north thar'll be kold wether. 11th. When the west win blos from the west thar'll be windy wether; an when the east win blos from the northwest it'll be the same wether thet's indikated in the almanak. 12th. When its kloudy an stormy eat les, when its klee an free eat more, thet yu ma live long on the erth. The changes of the moon hez az much influenc on the wether az er wiglin hat's tale hez on the moon; an the same iz tru ov the planits. Eny almanak makur kan hev the privilege ov yusin theze ruls, bi gitin purmushun.

Fruit Growers' Creed.

This creed was proposed by the Fruit School of the West Virginia university. He who plants a fruit tree professes his faith. It is as if he should say, I believe.

I believe in God and in the orderliness of His universe.

I believe in the regular procession of the seasons—spring and summer and autumn and winter;

I believe in the sure succession of youth and maturity;

I believe in the unfailing order of blossom time and fruit time;

I believe in the permanence of human needs;

I believe in the perpetuity of human institutions;

I believe in the steadfastness of Mother Earth, whose promise of food for her faithful children is a pledge that will not fail;

I believe in work as a divine gift;

I believe in myself;

I believe!

And in this abiding faith I work;

In this faith I plant this tree;

In this faith I will dig about its roots and nourish it;

In this faith I will protect it from vermin and disease;

In this faith I will wait for the early and the latter rain;

In this faith I will guard the blossom and the green fruit;

In this faith I will watch for the first blush of the ripening peach and the early dints of the maturing apple;

In this faith I will gather the first fruits with a thankful heart.

Lime Sulphur for Rabbit Pest.—During the last year the lime-sulphur wash, which for a number of years has been employed to prevent damage to trees by the San Jose scale, was tried with great success in several localities as a protection of orchard tree trunks against the attack of rabbits, says Secretary Wilson.

The remedy is cheap, and as a rule a single treatment in the fall appears to protect trees for the entire winter. Its more extensive use is recommended.

The price of conquest is tenacity. Struggle develops it—makes a type of man which rolling down hill can never create.

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BUT THAT ISN'T THE CASE—the Champion costs actually less than inferior power sprayers of other makes. One reason is the Champion is simpler, therefore costs less to build and so can be sold for less. Then too, we make them in large quantities—being the largest exclusive manufacturers of power sprayers in the world, and we give you the benefit of the saving we effect in that way.

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DO YOU KNOW the Champion nozzle—the only variable one—does away with towers; sprays the highest branches or lowest from the ground; from any point regardless of direction of wind; does a perfect job—and saves half the solution. Look into it.

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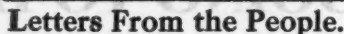
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Address



5th. What, in your estimation, is the best apple growing district in Virginia, and is such district good for general

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: In the columns of your paper I have read articles written by different professors on peach yellows. Now, I do not believe it is a disease. Ask these professors if they ever heard of a peach tree setting the so called yellows where the tree was properly planted, cultivated, pruned and the fruit thinned. (I have known such.—Editor.) It is said there is no cure for yellows, but it is a well known fact that a tree with so called yellows will put out small shoots on the limbs next to the body of the tree. Now if the large limbs are cut back to these short limbs, the tree will start and make a nice head and bear fruit,

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whereas if the tree were diseased with the terrible so called yellows, it would not do this. I believe that the so called yellows is due to improper pruning and nothing else.—E. H. Devilbiss, Maryland.

C. A. Green's reply: There is no doubt by scientific men, and large peach growers that peach yellows is a disease, very contagious and destructive. There is evidence of this fact. I will call your attention to this incident: A man having a large thrifty peach orchard, found one tree in the center of his orchard attacked with yellows. He cut it down at once, as he should have done, but instead of burning it on the spot he dragged it through the orchard to a distant brush pile. The pathway of this diseased tree through the orchard of healthy trees communicated the yellows all along the row where this tree was dragged. The thing to do with a tree affected with peach yellows is to cut it out and burn it on the spot where it grew the moment the disease is discovered.

Wood Ashes vs. Yard Manure.

Green's Fruit Grower: I can get wood ashes here for my orchard but they are not hardwood ashes. How many pounds should I apply to 75 twelve to fifteen year old trees set twenty-one feet apart that bore about 400 bushels this year? When should I apply, now or spring? Ground is in timothy and grass and has not been plowed for sometime. If I have it disked, should it be done now or in spring? I can also get fresh horse manure with plenty of straw in it for about \$1.00 for twenty loads. When should it be applied? In former letter C. A. Green recommended Duchess apples. I discovered later that I had seven of these young trees and they bore very heavily. Customers are still talking about the Duchess. I enclose under separate cover an apple that I have a big crop of but no one seems to be able to name it.—Hugh Hartman, Ind.

C. A. Green's reply: All wood ashes are valuable as a fertilizer either from hard or soft wood. The ashes can be applied now as the potash does not leak away as does nitrate of soda. But if I could have my choice I would prefer to apply the ashes in the spring. I would advise plowing the sod very shallow now as soon as possible, but the work could be deferred until early spring. If you can buy twenty loads of stable manure for \$1.00, I would use that in preference to the ashes although both are desirable. Sow the ashes broadcast over the entire surface of the orchard. Two two-horse wagon loads of ashes could be applied to an acre of such an orchard to advantage. There is scarcely any limit to the amount of stable manure which you could apply to the orchard with profit.

Green's Fruit Grower: I would like to ask for information as to taking care of an old orchard that has grown up wild, which has a very heavy sod of grass where the trees are not too thick. Some places the trees are so thick the grass does not have much chance. For the last two years they look as though they are going to die. Give me your idea as to spraying and how to treat the ground. The soil is very nice and apparently rich. The last two years as soon as they come out in leaves, the worms and insects practically take all the leaves. I had thought of trimming it out and plowing it and spraying. Would be greatly obliged to have full information as to how to handle it. Would sawdust three or four years old be of any benefit to it? There is a large amount on the same farm. We are starting some new trees in the same orchard where the old ones are missing. This is high land with a sandy loam, located in Pola township, Mahoning county, Ohio. All trees seem to thrive extremely well.—Silas Huffman, Ohio.

C. A. Green's reply: It is probably canker worms that take the foliage off your trees in early summer. These trees should be sprayed with paris green solution the moment the insects appear. If it is the tree caterpillar which destroys the leaves you should destroy the eggs now and any nests that may appear early in the spring. Where the trees are too thick dig out half the trees, then cultivate the ground and keep it cultivated and well fertilized and well pruned.

Changes on Farms.—One of our Farmers' Clubs is preparing to debate the question as to the outlook for farming compared with that of ten years ago, and we are anxious to get a little expert opinion on the subject. Will you kindly state briefly from your ex-

perience and observation whether you think the conditions are more favorable or less so now, and your main reasons for the conclusion, especially as concerns fruit growing.—Subscriber.

C. A. Green's reply: Ten years does not seem very long to me and no great changes can be expected in that short period. Farmers have learned to do more gardening in the eastern and middle states than formerly. They are compelled to do this in order to meet with western competition in grain and stock growing. By growing cabbage, squash and potatoes more largely they are making more money than when they depended largely on corn, wheat and other similar farm crops.

Fruit growers are depending more on the apple, peach, pear, plum and quince as profitable orchard fruits than formerly, and are learning slowly how profitable it is to give the orchard better cultivation, more careful pruning and spraying than were formerly given. I have fears however, that the present generation of the older farmers in the eastern and middle states have never given their orchards as good attention as they should have received. There are a few of these older men who are doing excellent up-to-date work but there are very many who cannot be persuaded to devote enough time to the orchard to get the best results. My hope therefore is for the coming generation of younger men to bring about better conditions and more improved methods of fruit growing so as to compare with the enterprising orchardists of the Pacific coast.

The conditions of both farmers and fruit growers are even better now than they were ten years ago. One reason for this is that they are getting better prices for their produce. Farmers have ever been fearful of a glut in the fruit market and this fear has held them back from planting orchards or extending their orchards; but to the surprise of many instead of fruits becoming a glut on the market they seem to be more scarce as the years go by owing to the demand which is constantly growing.

How I Regained Health.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: The evening of the Ad Club dinner I learned from your assistant that you were having rather a hard time with indigestion. Now that won't do at all. If you carry on that way, you will not be able to hold up your end on the new Oak Hill golf course next summer. But then there isn't a particle of need of your being bothered in any such manner. You have simply got to reform, old boy. Reform, spelled with a big R. From about 1880 to 1885-6 I suppose I had about as disordered a stomach as a man ever had and keep out of the asylum. In 1884 I made a trip to California via Panama. Stayed about two months in California. The climatic change, the dry stimulating August and September air enabled me to eat and digest and that was the turning point. Ever since then I have had to be exceedingly careful what, where and when I eat, but do you know, even to this day, my breakfast is two bran biscuit and a soft boiled egg, nothing more. Those bran gems are the greatest regulator of the stomach and bowels I ever struck. I have to avoid potatoes and milk altogether, and now I get along all right and am happy as any man alive, but I had to be floored, so that days and nights were a terror before I would consent to knuckle down and take a sensible course. Guess you will have to make a study of your own case and reform, old boy, or your days of usefulness may be cut short. One thing, you live too near your office. If you were two or three miles away and walk it twice a day, you would be much better off. I am two miles from factory and I walk twice a day, rain or shine, except when playing golf, then once. Wish I could be more helpful, but I guess you will have to help yourself mostly.—Subscriber.

Pointed Paragraphs.

It takes a good judge of whisky to let it alone.

Usually a very rich man has more friends than he needs.

But you can't be sued for non-payment of a debt of gratitude.

Only a fool lets people take him in after he has found them out.

If you would retain a friend do things his way instead of yours.

Truth crushed to earth will rise again, and it is kept busy getting up.

Of course, there is no such thing as the bigger half, yet most people want it.

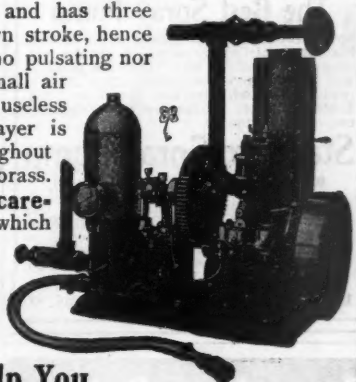
If a man's conversation is heavy it's a safe bet that his words carry but little weight.—Chicago "News."

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The pump is of the triplex type, and has three plungers; one is always on the down stroke, hence the discharge is always uniform—no pulsating nor "jumping" of the spray. Only a small air chamber is needed, thus avoiding useless weight. The "Victor" Power Sprayer is **built for service**; is made throughout of the best materials—iron, steel and brass.

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An Experiment in Apple Keeping.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Myron T. Bly, N. Y.

About the middle of September I picked some apples from a commercial orchard in Virginia. Among the varieties I selected were, York Imperial, Lowry, Stayman, Albermarle Pippin and Winesap. At that time I did not have in mind conducting an experiment regarding their keeping qualities, and regret that I did not get specimens of Jonathan and Grimes Golden. I put the apples in my traveling bag. The weather was warm. When I got back and showed them to apple growers, they said they were fine but that southern apples did not keep, and I then determined on the keeping experiment. When I reached my office on the 28th day of September, the apples in the meantime having been in my traveling bag, the steam was turned on in the building and from the time they were picked in the middle of September to the present writing, November 25, they have constantly been in a temperature of from 68 degrees to 70 degrees. I placed the apples on the mantel in my office. On the 30th day of October the Winesap showed marked signs of deterioration. The Stayman had a bad spot;

the York, Lowry and Pippin were still marketable. On the 7th of November the Winesap had shriveled to the extent that made it unmarketable; it did not decay, but just dried up. On the 14th day of November I noticed a soft spot in the Stayman and from that time decay set in. It was unmarketable on the 15th of November and at the same time the Lowry had shriveled and on the 21st day it was decayed. At the time of this writing the York has developed two centers of decay and is not marketable. It is not shriveled appreciably. The Pippin is still marketable.

A New York State Kieffer pear was placed in the row with the apples and became unmarketable in two weeks.

I brought back also some specimens from an old family orchard. The Smoke-house was gone by November 17th and the Fallwater on October 30th, while the Black Twig lasted only until October 20th. Smith's Cider remained marketable until nearly the middle of November. The Ben Davis shows no signs of decay yet, but is shriveled.

Never leave that till to-morrow which you can do to-day.—Benjamin Franklin.



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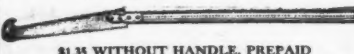


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A Word for Father.

And now who gets his meed of praise?
Who is it labors all his days?
Who always has to pinch and strive
To keep the family alive,
And sheds his hair at thirty-five?
Father.

Who always home his wages brings?
Who sees them flit for clothes and things?
Father.

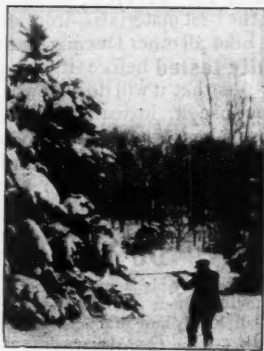
Who sees them go for food and rent,
And never gets himself a cent
Except what he's already spent?
Father.

Who sees the cost of living soar?
Father.

Who says, "Well, soon we'll eat no more?"
Father.

Who, when the month's first day comes
Half buried to his ears is found
In bills that cause him woe profound?
Father.

—Paul West in New York "World."



Rabbit Philosophy.

Last summer a wild rabbit crept through the hedge into my garden. The grass was fresh and green, roses were blooming on every side, and the lettuce and cabbages were flourishing. The rabbit had plenty to eat and the weather being warm he was comfortable. If this rabbit had been asked then whether it would have been better for him if he had never been born, as one philosopher has claimed, he would have answered, "No, it is better to have lived than never to have been born."

By and by the days and nights grew colder, the winds increased, the frost fell and the ground was covered with snow. Our rabbit's brothers and sisters had left him, his mother and father had met with untimely death. He found it difficult to get sufficient food to keep alive, and was compelled to gnaw the bark from the trunks and branches of trees in the nursery where he was living. Having no companions and no comfortable house he shivered all the day and night. The prospect for to-morrow and for the next day, the next week, and the next month, was no better than to-day for the wild rabbit. To add to his troubles dogs were constantly chasing him and he had seen men with guns prowling about.

If at this period the rabbit had been asked whether it would not have been better if he had never been born he would have replied in the language of an old philosopher. "Yes, it would have been better if I never had been born."

This morning I saw a man with a gun prowling about the garden and I suspected the object he was seeking. He twisted his head this way and that way, up and down, dodged behind bushes, and finally before I could raise my window and object, raised the gun to his shoulder and pulled the trigger. Then I saw kicking in the snow the rabbit which had fulfilled the destiny of the philosopher who has said, "It is better never to have been born. But if we do happen to be born the best thing we can do is to get back into oblivion or eternal life as soon as possible."

Imperial New York.

New York state added 1,844,385 to its population in the decade 1900-10, says New York "Globe." The increase was at the rate of 25.4. Truly wonderful figures. In no ten years have as many persons been added to an American state. In no decade has New York grown relatively as fast with the exception of the years between 1840 and 1850. The number of new citizens coming to us in the last ten years is approximately equal to the gross population of the state in 1830. We think of New York as an old and developed state. In point of fact it is developing as it never developed before. The Aladdin-like progress of the western states is exceeded. Greeley's advice to the young man to "go west" is out of date.

Helpful Hints.

A quart of white beans placed in each barrel of cider will turn the cider into vinegar in a few weeks. The strongest kind of vinegar can be made in this way in a short time.

An excellent varnish for harness is made by mixing three pints alcohol, one-half pound white pine turpentine, one-half pound gum shellac and two ounces of Venice turpentine. Let the gum dissolve by placing in a vessel in the sun. Then add three-fourths of an ounce of lamp black and two ounces of sweet oil. Rub the lamp black with a little of the varnish before putting in with the mixture as it does not readily dissolve.

The quickest and easiest way to wash overalls is to lay them on their backs on the porch and nail them down with small wire nails—driving only half-way into the floor through the waist-band, one on each side just over the pockets and one in front just where it is buttoned. Have a clean broom and a bucket of hot suds, and scrub them, then turn them over the binding and clean the back. When the nails are pulled out the holes will close up.

White glue dissolved by heating in water after it has soaked over night, is usually applied to size walls preparatory for paper and calcimine. Apply with a whitewash brush while the mixture of glue and water is still warm. It often happens that a plastered wall may be so smooth that paste will not hold the paper. In other instances the plaster is soft, hence, requires a heavy glue sizing to make the surface firm for the paste and paper.

To remove nuts and set screws which have rusted in place, it is a good plan to wind cotton waste around the affected fastening and to saturate it with kerosene. By this means the kerosene can be kept in contact with the rusted surfaces and will be prevented from draining off as it otherwise would do. After the oil has been allowed to soak into the rust for a period ranging from several hours to a day or two, the parts can be separated without difficulty and without risk of damaging them.

Polishing and mounting horns: First saw the rough rim off with a meat saw, then take a fine wood rasp, rounding on one side, file off all rough and dead parts. Then take a sharp, smooth knife and scrape off all the file marks. Take emery cloth and rub lengthwise of the horn until it is smooth. Then take tripoli and a damp cloth and rub until it shines and finish with chamolais skin. To mount the horns take soft pine, cut the end square, put the horn against the wood, mark around it and cut until the wood will go in the horn. Press the wood in the horn and cut the wood where it strikes the horn until it sets as wanted, then fasten with small screws, as glue will not stick to the horn.

Indians have certain rules of war that if understood by white men are signals of safety, but failure to understand them leads often to danger. For instance, a party of Indians may ride up to a camp and fire their weapons off. That means they are friendly, for their guns are empty and harmless, and they then ride in to show the white man who is usually frightened out of his wits, that they are good friends.

Rockefeller's Sense of Humor.

A close friend of John D. Rockefeller who acted for years as his personal body guard, writes a most astonishingly intimate article about him in the November "American Magazine." Of the oil king's taste in jokes, the writer says:

"When he was motoring, Mr. Rockefeller was a random story-teller and joker. He once told me that if he could not tell stories and could not joke he would have been dead forty years ago. To illustrate his taste in stories and fun, let me recall a few. Here is one Mr. Rockefeller credited to one of his New York lawyers. A farmer was driving a team of horses with a heavy load up a steep hill. Down the hill came a man in a little light buggy and cried out: 'If you do not turn out for me I will serve you the same as I did another man I passed back yonder.' At this the farmer with the heavy load turned out. When the other man had passed the farmer stopped his horses and called after him, 'Hey, what did you do to the fellow back there?' 'Oh,' was the answer, 'I turned out for him.' This story of a successful bluff seemed to tickle Mr. Rockefeller hugely."

Pitching and Preaching.

One of the New York pitchers will get \$15,000 next year. That amount would support twenty-five preachers in comparative luxury. But there is a world of difference in the drawing powers of pitching and preaching.—Portland "Oregonian."

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Renewing Old Trees.

Many old orchards are in either mowing land or grass and have had the lower branches cut off for convenience in working around and under the trees. This is a bad practice at best and under our present day conditions absolutely fatal. What we are after is low down heads, with spreading branches, whose ends nearly or quite touch the ground. We should prune down not up, says "American Cultivator."

The reasons for these low headed trees are that they may be sprayed more cheaply, the fruit may be picked more cheaply, the trees are less severely wracked by the wind, and whatever fruit falls is much less bruised. Where the trees of these old orchards are badly infested with the San Jose scale it is necessary to adopt radical measures. In such cases the trees were trimmed back to mere stubs. It would seem that such treatment would destroy the trees but it was surprising to see how quickly the trees recover from this treatment. The cutting off of so much wood, of course, causes a lot of water sprouts to grow. These have to be thinned out the following summer and in many cases headed back as their tendency is to grow up too high. This trimming off aids in the formation of fruit spurs.

Under ordinary conditions it is only necessary to take off a few limbs each year, first removing the tall center ones. In two or three years a new head is formed. The wounds made by cutting off the larger limbs should be covered with tar or paint for two or three years to prevent decay. All holes in the trunks should be thoroughly cleaned out and filled up with grouting or some similar cement substance. When the trees are properly pruned we are ready for the next operation which is spraying.

We spray for both insect pests and fungous diseases. Perhaps the one pest that troubles us most at present is the San Jose scale yet to the trained orchardist this has no terrors. In these old orchards it is a considerable task but where they are brought down within reaching distance it can be done and the results are worth the labor. In the old orchard where I have been at work the past four years some of the trees were so badly infested and their vitality had apparently been so sapped out that I almost despaired of saving them. Yet to-day they are as thrifty and vigorous as any.

I have used the various lime-sulphur solutions and the soluble oils and have come to the conclusion that for badly infested trees the soluble oils are the best, because of their spreading properties which insure a more certain covering of all of the surface of the branches. For lighter infestations the lime-sulphur solutions are advisable because of their beneficial fungicidal effects. The spring spraying seems most advisable.

Quinces as a Market Fruit.

The trunk and branches of the quince are perfectly hardy, even to the ends of the twigs. It is only the root, which is very porous, that is tender. Quince roots naturally run near the surface, and their porousness exposes them to especial danger when frozen, as they probably will be if the freezing of the soil extends very deeply. There is some power in the quince root to resist frost, so that even where the roots are frozen the tree is not always killed. But if many of the roots freeze, some of the quince top will die, and its productiveness for a year or two will be greatly impaired.

The quince tree likes a moist soil, partly because this is not so likely as a high and dry soil to freeze deeply. For the same reason, even in localities least favorable to it, the quince will succeed when planted in some sheltered place beside the fence or near a building, where deep snow will cover its roots and reach almost to its branches during the winter. Such places are also generally rich, the same wind that piles up the snow also carrying with it some of the loose surface soil that is always the most fertile. If quince trees had never been planted except in such conditions the fruit would not have the bad repute it now has for being tender.

If quince trees are planted in an orchard by themselves, either a close hedge or an equally close wall should surround them. This will, in most northern localities, insure having the ground under them well covered with snow in winter. If plenty of mineral fertilizers are used the trees will bear abundantly, and their foliage will keep healthy. More than half of the complaints of fungus in fruits and on the leaf of fruit trees are due to lack of potash. But when fungus diseases have

JOHNSTON FARM MACHINES QUALITY

The name JOHNSTON still stands for all that is best in farm machinery. JOHNSTON machines represent the most advanced development along truly practical lines. There's nothing experimental, impractical or "freakish" about them—no "weak spots" to cause trouble. They are quality machines, made by skilled men from best materials, with correct attention to every detail. JOHNSTON machines cost more to manufacture on account of the extra effort—yet cost the farmer no more. We have always given especial attention to the matters of simplicity, strength and durability—that's why the farmer gets more years of good reliable results from JOHNSTON Machinery. JOHNSTON machines have won and retained the confidence of farmers on two hemispheres for over half a century.

The JOHNSTON Line for 1911

Grain Blenders Rakes Manure Spreaders
Reapers Mowers Hay Loaders
Spring and Spike Tooth Harrows Tedders Disc Harrows
Side-Delivery Rakes Corn Blenders Orchard Harrows
Land Rollers

Write to-day for JOHNSTON 1911 Catalog—it's free, and full of valuable information. Or, advise what tools you are interested in, and we will send booklets.

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THE JOHNSTON HARVESTER CO.

Box 121-L
BATAVIA, N. Y.

WE SHOW ONLY A
FEW OF
OUR LEADERS

gained a lodgment in quince trees they may be destroyed by cutting out the affected parts and trimming them and spraying with the bordeaux mixture to prevent the spores that have escaped from extending and propagating.

No Danger of Apple Glut.

The planting of apple orchards continues throughout the country, especially here in the irrigated west and only the other day we were told of a Colorado Springs concern that is arranging to put out 18,000 trees on 300 acres in San Juan county, New Mexico, in the spring time, says "Field and Farm." Years of continued high prices, netting fortunes to the owners of producing orchards and a good deal of hot air land boom have stimulated the planting of apple trees. Thousands of acres of new orchards are coming into bearing every year and likewise quite as many trees are falling into decay or are dug out in the east so that the law of compensation keeps steadily on the job. Anxiety has been expressed that this enormous sudden expansion may produce a surplus of apples and make the industry unprofitable. There are a number of reasons why this is a most unlikely contingency. One is that only in exceptional seasons is a full crop grown throughout the United States. If this should happen, it would affect that one year only. Another reason is the continually expanding market. Every year the people indulge more and more in the luxuries of life. Fruit, sugar and similar commodities were luxuries, but a few years ago in thousands of homes where they are now necessities. Our continually growing population serves to still further increase our capacity for consumption. There are foreign markets as yet untouched. Apples, such as we grow here in the west cost fifteen cents apiece in the city of Mexico, and a franc in Paris, and are seldom to be had at that price.

Advantage of Coast Cities.

Those who trace the course of the star of empire by census statistics have reached the conclusion that the great concentration of population, after all, will be on the seacoast—the Pacific coast of the west and the Atlantic on the east, says "Daily Democrat." The great inland empire in the Mississippi valley, which has been the dream of boomers of that region for several decades, will, it is declared, never be realized. Deductions drawn from the figures of population so far as issued are that the middle west is falling back, the south is just holding its own, while the east and southwest and Pacific coast are making the greatest gains. The figures of this year's census amount to nothing as an index of the permanent distribution of population, however. We are a restless people. The population is constantly shifting. The drift may be all in one direction in one decade and all in another in the next. The thousands of people who have poured into the southwest from the middle west during the last few years may all be pouring eastward when the next census is taken.

The number of farm animals in the country, as estimated for January 1, 1910, was 170,000,000, as compared with 181,000,000 a year previous.

WE WANT EVERY GROWER OF BERRIES AND SMALL FRUIT

Who believes in marketing his fruit in a NEAT and ATTRACTIVE manner, to have an opportunity of examining our latest winner,

THE FIBRE BOARD BERRY CRATE

which crate was first placed on the market during the past season, and from the testimony of its users, has proven to be

THE BEST BERRY CRATE ON THE MARKET

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT

Mecosta, Mich., Sept. 30, 1910.
Mullen Bros. Paper Co., St. Joseph, Mich.
Gentlemen—In reply to your question as to the Wax Lined Paper Berry Baskets, will say I am well pleased with them, as well as the crates, which gave perfect satisfaction, and you will sure hear from me with a nice order next season. My customers say, "Give us the Paper Crate." We had some shipped back and used the third time, in good condition.
Respectfully yours, R. D. PARKS.

Delta, Colo., Sept. 21, 1910.
Mullen Bros. Paper Co., St. Joseph, Mich.
Gentlemen—Your new combination Berry Crates are superior in every way to the old style wood crates. They are stronger, look better, and ship better. You will get my orders as long as I am in the berry business.
Yours truly,
A. F. STAUFFER.

Hamilton, Ill., Sept. 25, 1910.
Mullen Bros. Paper Co., St. Joseph, Mich.
Gentlemen—In regard to your Paper Crates, will say they are the best crates I ever saw. I can save lots of time with them, the covers being fastened to them I soon have them ready for market. They are a new thing in this part of the country, everybody is well pleased with them. I expect to use one thousand next year, or more, and the Paper Crate is what I want.
Yours very truly,
PAUL M. MAIRE.

Ithaca, Mich., Sept. 26, 1910.
Mullen Bros. Paper Co., St. Joseph, Mich.
Gentlemen—Have used your Wax Lined Paper Berry Baskets three seasons and your Combination Paper and Wood Crate one season. I like them very well and think they have advantages over other crates and boxes. I have a splendid showing for strawberries next year on increased amount of ground and expect to order for next season in considerable increased quantity.
Sincerely,
F. W. BROOKE.

Leadmine, Wis., Sept. 22, 1910.
Mullen Bros. Paper Co., St. Joseph, Mich.
Gentlemen—I think the new crate is all right. I would rather have it than the old kind, especially when we have to load a big amount of crates full of berries, piled one on top of the other. This year I hauled them three and four crates high, full of strawberries, over seven miles of rough roads, every quart basket heaping full, and when I arrived in town the berries in the bottom crates were fine, and in as good condition as when I left home. They are all right for me, and if I have a crop of berries next year, will buy a lot more.
Yours truly,
FRED SHEFFER.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

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OF THE

New Wax Lined Berry Basket

They are sanitary, strong, ventilated, and will not break or come apart.

They are bound to become the BUSINESS BASKET

If you are interested, send us 25 cents and we will express to you, all charges paid, one 16-quart

FIBRE BOARD BERRY CRATE

made up, complete with the Wax Lined Paper Berry Baskets.

MULLEN BROS. PAPER CO.
425 VINE STREET
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Choice Fruit Pays.

Writing of their success, hundreds of fruit growers, whose sales are largely local, cite instances where very niggardly buyers have been transformed into lavish buyers by persistent offerings of the choicest fruit, says "Canada Weekly Fruit Grower." Take this home to yourself and ponder on it as a suggestion for increasing your own profits, remembering always how much greater your own craving is for luscious, well ripened specimens of the best varieties than for tasteless, carelessly selected and shiftlessly grown fruit that actually offends the taste. The habit of eating fruit will certainly develop in a family or community if the grower, dealer or market persistently and regularly offers the kinds that "taste like more."

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This machine is the same as the very expensive machines used in theatres. With this machine you can entertain your friends and even make money giving exhibitions. We give this wonderful machine complete with films—45 VIEWS, for only \$25.00. (Selling 50 post cards at 10c per package). SEND NO MONEY. Write for post cards today. When sold, send us \$2.50 and complete Moving Picture Machine and 45 Views will be sent you promptly. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or MONEY RETURNED.
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WE POSITIVELY GIVE TO BOTH MEN AND WOMEN A BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN-MADE time-wind, stem-wind watch with hand-cranked de- signed case, proper clasp, GUARANTEED 5 YEARS. Also dainty ring, set with two sparkling stones, for selling 50 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry today. When sold send \$2 and we will send watch, ring and chain.
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This is what has been done with small fruits when the best varieties were selected and proper culture given.

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Tells you how this can be done again, and describes all of the Money Making varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Grapes, etc., and how to grow them for best results.

This book is not mere theory, but the result of over thirty years of experience and study. Send for it today. It's FREE. DAVID KNIGHT & SON, Box 51 SAWYER, MICH. Growers of Plants That Produce Fruit

USED ON TWO HEMISPHERES

"Whatever's worth doing, is worth doing well," evidently is the policy of our good friends The Johnston Harvester Co. This policy is carried out in the making of their widely-known quality farm machinery, which enjoys the implicit confidence of the farmers of both hemispheres, also in building the Johnston catalog for 1911.



The cover-page of catalog is one of the most attractive seen this season—a striking country scene in a tasteful combination of colors; the same good taste and knowledge of the essentials of catalog-making are shown in the inner pages, where tools and parts are reproduced from photographs. The book is replete with interesting facts about farm machine history—a valuable addition to any farm library.

The catalog illustrates and describes Johnston Grain Binders, Reapers, Rakes, Manure Spreaders, Spring and Spike Tooth Harrows, Side-Delivery Rakes, Land Rollers, Corn Binders, Mowers, Tedders, Hay Loaders, Disc Harrows and Orchard Harrows.

Readers of this paper who are interested in strictly first-class farm machinery, should write Johnston Harvester Co., Box 191-R Batavia, N. Y., for this catalog, or for booklets pertaining to the individual machines of interest.—Adv.

A NEW AUTOMATIC

Double-Acting Tool Combination for Farmers, Mills, Factories, Teamsters and others. Made of Malleable Iron and Steel. Wire-Fox Stretchers and Splitters; Lifting Jack; Post Puller; Press; Wrench; Tire Tightener; Vice; Clamp, etc. Useful in a hundred ways the entire year. Not an experiment—a finely finished tool. Fully Guaranteed.

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Sell on sight to neighbors and represent us in home county. Fine opportunity. Exclusive plans of Salesmanship—free instruction. Write for special offer, prices and reserve territory.

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Hill's Trees Grow because they are hardy and have good roots. You can have a beautiful windbreak, hedge, shelterbelt or screen with the hardiest of evergreens at a very low cost. Our beautiful catalog, illustrated in color, is a mine of information on evergreens, shrubs, ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, roses and vines. Don't buy until you get free catalog and sheet describing 50 wonderful bargain lots. Send for them today. B. Hill Nursery Company, Box 227, Dundee, Illinois Evergreen Specialists

IN THE DAIRY

Government Rules for Dairies.

The following rules have been carefully compiled by the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture.

The Cows.

1.—Have the herd examined at least twice a year by a skilled veterinarian. Promptly remove animals suspected of being in bad health. Never add an animal to the herd until certain it is free from disease, particularly tuberculosis.

2.—Never allow a cow to be excited by fast driving, abuse, loud talking, or unnecessary disturbances; do not expose her to cold or storms more than necessary.

3.—Clean the entire body of the cow daily; hair in the region of the udder should be kept short by clipping.

4.—Do not allow any strong-flavored food, like garlic, cabbage or turnips, to be eaten except immediately after milking. Changes in feed should be made gradually.

5.—Provide fresh water in abundance, easy of access and not too cold.

The Stables.

6.—Dairy cattle should be kept in a stable, preferably without cellar or storage loft, and where no other animals are housed.

7.—The stable should be light (four square feet of glass per cow) and dry with at least 500 cubic feet of air space per animal. It should have air inlets and outlets so arranged as to give good ventilation without draughts of air on cows.

8.—The floor should be tight and constructed preferably of cement; walls and ceilings should be tight, clean, free from cobwebs, and whitewashed twice a year. Have as few dust catching ledges, projections and corners as possible.

9.—Allow no dust, musty or dirty litter or strong-smelling material in the stable. Haul manure to field daily or store under cover at least forty feet from stable. Use land plaster daily in gutter and on floor.

10.—Have a light, clean and well-ventilated and screened milk room, located so as to be free from dust or odors.

11.—Milk utensils should be made of metal and all joints smoothly soldered. Never allow utensils to become rusty or rough inside. Use them only for handling, storing or delivering milk.

12.—To clean dairy utensils use only pure water. First rinse the utensils in warm water. Then wash inside and out in hot water, in which a cleansing material has been dissolved and rinse again. Sterilize with boiling water or steam. Then keep inverted in pure air and sun, if possible, until wanted for use.

Milking and Handling Milk.

13.—Use no dry, dusty food just previous to milking.

14.—The milker should wash his hands immediately before milking, and milk with dry hands. He should wear a clean outer garment, kept in a clean place when not in use. Tobacco should not be used while milking.

15.—Wipe the udder and surrounding parts with a clean, damp cloth immediately before milking.

16.—In milking, be quiet, quick, clean and thorough. Commence milking at the same hour every morning and evening, and milk the cows in the same order.

17.—If any part of the milk is bloody, stringy or unnatural in appearance, or if by accident dirt gets into the milk pail, the whole should be rejected.

18.—Do not fill cans in the stable. Remove the milk of each cow at once from the stable to the milk room. Strain immediately through cotton flannel or cotton. Cool to 50 degrees Fahrenheit as soon as strained. Store at 50 degrees Fahrenheit or lower.

19.—Never mix warm milk with that which has been cooled, and do not allow milk to freeze.

20.—A person suffering from any disease, or who has been recently exposed to a contagious disease, must remain away from the cows and the milk.

Fact and Fancy.

A woman with a past rarely has a future.

Nothing succeeds like looking successful.

Absence makes the heart grow fonder—or some one else's presence.

Motor cars are not to be compared with gossips when it comes to running people down.

Sunset.

The autumn wind, like moan of distant seas,
Full of sad partings and of griefs unknown.
Sways mournfully through avenues of trees;
Red on their trunks thy blood, O sun, is thrown!

Dead leaves in clouds are whirling through the air,
And in the wave where rosy wavelets creep
Great nests bend down, as evening woos to sleep,
All crimson-stained among the branches bare.

Fall, glorious Star, of day the source and beam,
From thy heart's wound the golden fountains flow
As from some glorious breast pours love supreme:
Die! thou wilt live again, we surely know.

—Leconte de Lisle.

Concrete Floors for Stables and Barns.

For the construction of the ordinary stable or barn floor, which is not to carry any great weight, the following proportion is to be recommended for the concrete floor: One part cement, two and one-half parts clean, sharp sand and five parts of loose gravel or broken stone. This should be finished on the surface with a one to one and one-half-inch layer of a mixture of one part cement and one and one-half to two parts of clean, sharp sand. The total thickness of this floor must be from five to eight inches, depending upon the load it is to carry.

The finishing coat should be spread on before the concrete has set. To make this of uniform thickness it is best to place either one or one-half inch wood strips, as is desired, on top of the concrete over which a straight edge may be run. Smooth with a trowel, for a smooth surface, or with a wooden float, for a rough surface. Groove exactly over the points of the concrete so as to level the edges of each block.

Do not trowel the surface too much, as it tends to separate the cement from the sand and injures the wearing surface.

The floor should be constructed with slope enough to carry all liquids to certain points from which it may be drained.

Protect the new floor from the direct rays of the sun, currents of air and frost, and keep constantly moistened for several days. Water is very important in the curing of concrete constructions, and must be liberally used.

Use nothing but the best cement that can be obtained. The sand should be clean, sharp, and not too fine; it should be free from loam or clay, as these will tend to destroy the adhesive quality and retard the setting of the cement. Use clean, pure water for mixing. Mix thoroughly. Water thoroughly. Cure thoroughly.—H. M. Bainer, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Sunflower Philosophy.

There are plenty of men as unimportant as the men in the chorus, but they don't show it as much.

A man who goes around with a chip on his shoulder will finally encounter as big a fool as he is, and there will be a fight.

When two people get married, one of them generally wants to stay at home every evening, and the other one wants to gad.

Young girls like to say that they don't want to hear anything about "the world," but all the same they find out all they can.

If you find fault with people, always remember they will hate you for it. People hate those who "pick" at them and they ought to.

A pretty girl is like a congressman: she tries not to show that she doesn't know she is pretty, but she can't do it, and a congressman always knows he's a congressman.—Atchison "Globe."

The author takes up the study of the human figure and its relation to architecture. He quotes Carlyle's remark that "There is but one temple in the world, and that is the body of man." A study of the human figure with a view to analyzing the sources of its beauty cannot fail to be profitable, pursued intelligently, says the author; such a study will stimulate the mind to a perception of those simple yet subtle laws according to which nature everywhere works, and it will educate the eye in the finest known school of proportion, training it to distinguish minute differences, in the same way that the hearing of good music cultivates the ear.

New Year.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
B. M. F. Sours.

I gazed upon the year that slipped away,
Beyond the far horizon, far from me,
As if beneath the level of the sea,
It sank, as sinks the sun at close of day.
Tis past. What now comes stealing o'er the bay?

It is the glimmer of a star, to be
The harbinger of night, of night when
we
Forget the life of noontide, bright and
gay.

But O the daylight journeys from afar
To burst the dungeon of the dark and
and lone!

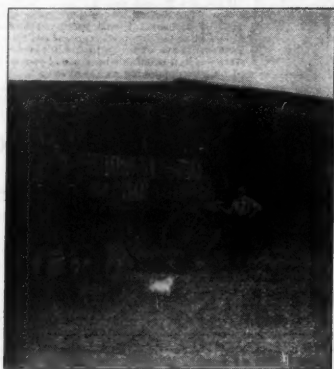
To flood the wide world with efful-
gent beams.
Good-bye, Old Year! sleep neath thy
glimmering star,
This other comes for sceptre and a
throne.
The glad New Year bathes earth in
golden streams!

Photographs and Work at Green's Fruit Farm.



Our fruit farm is attractive to me both in winter and summer. I spent fifteen happy years upon this farm after having spent fifteen years in the city of Rochester. On many winter days I waded through the snow by the woodlands to get views of shrubbery and trees loaded down with snow, as is the above tree which is taken upon our farm after a recent snow storm.

The opening of the season of ripe strawberries is one of interest and activity. While every other kind of work such as weeding, hoeing, plowing, cultivating, spraying, etc., goes forward, certain men must be taken away to look after the strawberry crop. The pickers must be engaged and big



wagons must be sent several miles distant to bring them every morning and to take them home at night. Strawberries are delivered by the pickers to little cabins built at intervals over the plantation. Here they are packed in crates and held in the shade until evening when they are drawn to the storage house to be held until early next morning when they are drawn in wagons to the nearest towns and sold to the consumer. The above photograph represents the starting to market with a load of strawberries. Sometimes the wagon goes twenty-five miles, in which case the driver starts at midnight on his journey.



Here is a hedge row of Live-for-Ever rose bushes extending almost as far in the distance as you can see. We have no more attractive floral display on Green's fruit farm than these hardy and persistent roses which scarcely need any attention after being once established in the soil.



Our superintendent at Green's fruit farm has a delightful family consisting of five boys and one girl. He has sent us the above photograph. In the group are some of our editor's grand-children. Our superintendent considers the children one of the best farm crops.



Roadway running between our two farms. This road is the town line between the town of Chili and the town of Riga. Notice the shade trees bordering this highway. They are maples planted by our editor the first year he moved on to the farm, therefore they are over thirty years old.

Winter Leisure.

The prevailing idea is that for the man on the farm the winter months are a season of leisure. I spent many winters on the farm as boy and man, but have always found plenty of work to do during the winter months. The winter months are seasons of leisure in comparison with the driving times of harvesting and haying. But the farmer who is idle during the winter is a poor farmer. Ditching can be continued during many of the winter days. There are many repairs to be made about the barns and the house. The supply of coal can be looked after and the fire wood for kindling and for summer use. There are trees in the woodland which should be cut, possibly a portion of these trees can be taken to the sawmill and made into lumber and the other part into fire wood. Manure can be drawn and spread on the fields. Much loss occurs by leakage on the manure heap or by heating which would be obviated if it was drawn to the field every few days. Bushel crates for handling potatoes and apples can be made during the winter months.

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It's the simplest and handiest—two horses can handle it—spreads any kind of stuff—no breakage bills—long life—satisfaction all the way—it's a money-maker every day—it pays you big profit on every crop you use it. Now prove this out. Find out that you can make this saving. I know something about the spreader business you ought to know; let me tell you. Write me and don't put it off till tomorrow.
—WM. GALLOWAY
WM. GALLOWAY CO., 869 Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Iowa
Let Me Tell You How I Divide the Melon with You

Perhaps the best occupation for the few days in winter is to spend them in attending the farmers' institute, the horticultural convention and the poultry show, and in visiting a large city and studying conditions there as compared with those on the farm.

Beautiful Barberry.—There are few things that turn to handsomer shades of bronze and red in the autumn than the Barberry Thunbergii, a hedge plant that is being used extensively in the parks of the east and is just beginning to be appreciated in the west, says the "Farmer." We have had a bouquet of sprigs from this plant on our desk for the past three weeks, and it is still a thing of beauty, quite as handsome as the average bouquet of flowers. This barberry does not grow as high as the common kind, and its general habit is quite different; but it seems to be about equally hardy, and we think it the very best thing for a low hedge that can be grown in any climate.

There is nothing nicer for storing beats and parsnips and such vegetables for winter use than to place them in barrels or boxes with the space between the roots filled with sand. This may not be necessary in cellars built away from the house where they will not be subject to a drying air, but where they are at all subject to drying they will keep wonderfully well packed this way.

For Sleeplessness.

Lack of proper ventilation often causes sleeplessness. Many ills of mankind have been blamed on the "draught," and while, to mothers, it seems a bad policy to bring up a child with the draught-of-air fear always present in mind, it is not advisable to sleep with the air blowing directly over the body. There should be plenty of air in the room. Wear a nightcap if you are afraid of a cold in the head, and place a screen in front of the window. That will protect the body and yet allow a free current of air through the room. If you are sleepless fill the lungs with fresh air, breathe deeply and rhythmically, and soon you will fall asleep. A cup of hot milk and long, deep breaths of fresh air are better sleep inducers than drugs.

THE FORKNER Light Draft Harrow

is the only perfect light running wheel cultivator ever offered for orchard work. Each section is so easily manipulated with levers that a small boy can operate it and cultivate perfectly 30 acres a day with a team of medium weight. Works well in stumpy or stony land and does not clog with loose grass, roots, etc. Its extension of 11 feet, 3 1/2 feet each side of the team, enables perfect dust mulching near the tree trunks without disturbing the branches or fruit, and eliminates the use of the hoe. One machine will work 100 acres of orchard and keep it in garden tilth. These machines are labor savers and will reduce your cultivating expenses one-half, even if you have but five or ten acres of orchard. Full particulars on request. Address, LIGHT DRAFT HARROW CO., Marshalltown, Ia.

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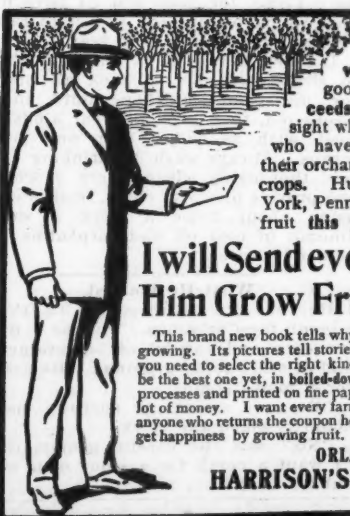
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Fruit growing pays big in the east just as in the west—when done right. Each year there is more demand for good fruit in the Eastern markets. Already demand far exceeds the supply. Prices get higher all the time. Men of foresight who planted trees long enough ago to be bearing now, and who have cared for them properly, are making more money from their orchards than from many times as much land devoted to other crops. Hundreds of thousands of acres in New England, in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and in other Eastern states, should be planted to fruit this year—as the first step to the independence of the owners.

I will Send every Eastern Farmer a Book that will Help Him Grow Fruit as well as Western Orchardists

This brand new book tells why and how. From cover to cover it is filled with up-to-the-minute facts about fruit growing. Its pictures tell stories of success with fruit, and its original and accurate descriptions furnish just what you need to select the right kinds for your purposes. Not the biggest book on the subject, but I believe it to be the best one yet, in bold-down facts. With cover showing fruit in full colors by the newest photographic processes and printed on fine paper, every picture a new one from a late photograph, the work has cost us a lot of money. I want every farmer east of Indiana to have a copy, so we have arranged to send it free to anyone who returns the coupon herewith. Address me personally—I want to help you make money and get happiness by growing fruit.

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Turkeys by the wayside. How interesting are the birds and how the different kinds of birds vary in size, from the humming bird to the ostrich, and in beauty from the modest thrush to the many colored birds of the tropics.

A Little Sun: A Little Rain.

A little sun, a little rain.
A soft wind blowing from the west—
And woods and fields are sweet again,
And warmth within the mountain's breast.

So simple is the earth we tread,
So quick with love and life her frame;
Six thousand years have dawned and fled,
And still her magic is the same.

A little love, a little trust,
A soft impulse, a sudden dream—
And life as dry as desert dust
Is fresher than a mountain stream.
—Stopford A. Brooke.

Feeding Poultry for Market.

It appears to be the custom of most farmers to send their poultry to market without having fattened the birds. Quite extended experiments by the various stations indicate very clearly that keeping cockerels—which are generally disposed of at this season of the year—with special feeding will add materially to the selling price. As a matter of fact there is an increasing demand for well fleshed chickens in nearly all markets. What is required is a meaty bird of medium size—not your scrawny, lank carcasses of scrub stock, says "Inland Farmer."

To fatten chickens so that the muscles will be left soft and tender they should be confined in small runs or fattening crates for two or three weeks before they are killed and sold. Chickens weighing from three to four pounds each, that are thrifty and of good breeding appear to make most profitable gains.

Very fair coops may be made from old packing boxes by taking off the front and bottom and substituting slats in their places. There is small V-shaped trough arranged in front of the coops for feeding and watering the chickens. This trough is usually made three inches deep of one-half inch lumber. It is hung in front of the crate by wire. Before the birds are placed in the crates they should be well dusted with sulphur. They should be starved for twenty hours and fed sparingly for a few days till they get accustomed to the change of feed. The birds should be fed three times a day for the first two weeks and then twice a day till ready to kill which is usually in from three to four weeks. Water should be given once a day in warm weather and grit twice a week. The food should never remain before them from one meal to the other. Take it away twenty minutes after feeding.

The Pennsylvania experiment station recommends the following feeds for forced fattening:

Ration 1. Corn meal, 5 parts; ground oats (hulls removed), 1 part; animal meal, 1 part. Mixed with sour milk.
Ration 2. Corn meal, 2 parts; ground buckwheat, 2 parts; ground oats, 2 parts. Mixed with sour milk.

When birds are confined for fattening, sour milk aids digestion and keeps the system from getting feverish. The rations, to which a little tallow shavings may be added, should be fed rather soft, about like porridge.

The Hobo.—Would you please gimme sumthin' ter eat, ma'am? I jist got out uv jail.

The Woman.—I'd think you would be ashamed to own it.

The Hobo.—I don't own it, ma'am. Ef I did, I'd sell it.

Why Every Farmer Should Raise Poultry.

Of course, every farmer should have some poultry, if for no other reasons, at least for the purpose of family supplies. Anybody should be able to raise some poultry in a simple way. There are others who should be able to do better, and still others who should be experts in the business. There is no reason why some farmers should not develop a high order of talents for poultry raising, says a writer in "Home and Farm."

Any farmer who shows decided gifts for the production of fine poultry should make a combination of commercial poultry and fancy poultry. A little study will show him how the two features fit well into each other for the production of greater profits.

If you are raising commercial poultry, there will be always some fine specimens that might go to the fancy trade; and in producing fancy poultry there will always be some culls or inferior specimens that cannot be properly sold except in a commercial way. Hence the convenience and even the necessity of the double business.

In the same way the egg trade may be run with the same double purpose. All the demand for fancy eggs may be carefully filled, and if any stock is left on hand it can very conveniently be thrown upon the general commercial market. Day-old chicks may likewise be sold to fanciers, far and near, or to commercial growers of fryers and broilers. In fact, a double business seems to be the only practicable one.

A Woman "Poultryman."

This year I started January 1 with one dozen pullets and two roosters (Rhode Island Reds). I have kept a correct record of eggs laid, set and sold during the nine months ending September 1, which was 575: Of these I set 150 and 143 chickens were hatched. I sold eighteen sittings and all eggs hatched. I had only two small chickens to die; one from a red ant sting; the other froze to death.

I also used part of my hens for hatching purposes, as I had no incubator. I sold the sittings at 50 cents, making \$9; also forty-five young chickens, when first hatched, at 6 cents per chicken, \$2.70; fryers to the amount of \$5.80; making a total of \$17.50. Besides I have plenty for table use. I have fifteen young pullets and expect to raise "Reds" sure enough next year.

I never have had a small chicken to sicken and die. I cook all bread for my young chickens until three weeks old, then give different kinds of food, such as chops, bran and table scraps. Always wash all drinking vessels thoroughly clean every morning and provide plenty of clean, fresh water, using about twice a week a small amount of coal oil and turpentine together in water.

What He Wanted.

He went into a store to buy his friend a comb for Christmas. He was a Boston man and careful of his grammar and of other folks' grammar. He asked for a man's comb.

"Do you want a narrow man's comb?" asked the clerk.

"No," said the careful grammarian, "I want a comb for a stout man with rubber teeth."



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Send 10c for either lot, or 20c for both. Or, send 60c for club of three (60 pkts.) and I'll add four 2-oz. pkts. (worth 40c) Best Sweet Corn, Beans, Peas and Squash, also, trial subscription to Park's Floral Magazine, which chooses and brightens more than 600,000 homes every month. Six lots (124 pkts.), \$1.00. Club with friends.
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Elberta Peaches Break the Record.

So immense was this year's crop, totaling probably 5000 car loads, and so quickly did the bulk of the crop mature it was impossible to furnish adequate shipping facilities at the crucial period.

The roads did the best they could to relieve the situation. About 4000 car loads in all were moved. Of these the Texas and New Orleans moved 1000 cars, the Cotton Belt 1500 cars and International and Great Northern a like amount.

If common box cars would have answered the purpose there would have been no shortage, but nothing but ice refrigerator cars would do.

Trainload after trainload of fruit was shipped daily from Jacksonville, Athens and Tyler. With all possible speed the trains were rushed northward to serve the people of two nations—Canada and America. Yet into the three shipping points was poured such a deluge of the beautiful fruit, from surrounding orchards, that solid trains could not haul it away. Freight and express trains were swamped and shippers were wild in their efforts to get the congested fruit on the move.

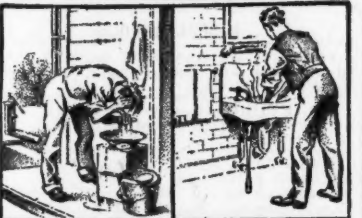
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To try our New Creation **Diamond Blackberry** You will be delighted—and plant nothing else. Slip a dime in an envelope and we will send you 2 hardy plants, post paid, together with our new 1911 Seed and Nursery Book—Now Then **Farmer Seed & Nursery Co.** Station 12, Fairbault, Minn.



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Every convenience that the city man enjoys from water under pressure can be yours when you own a

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Without cost or obligation, mail me your book "The Question of Water," with full particulars about Leader Water Systems.

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Town.....State.....

Notwithstanding the big loss amounting to about 300 car loads, or about \$80,000, it was but a drop in the bucket compared with the value of the immense crop that was moved and marketed.

The value of the total crop is estimated as having been from two to three million dollars.

It is not every year that peaches in any section make good. They have a way of skipping seasons, and then coming in with a bumper crop which makes the grower feel good from the ground up and fills the vaults of banks with the shining coin of the realm. Such a year was this for Texas peach growers. —Wm. L. Moore, Texas.

Quinces, Where to Plant Them.

Housekeepers are frequently disappointed in their efforts to find in market a supply of quince fruit when they are in quest of fruit for preserving, and the general opinion is that there is an opening for profit for anyone who would engage in the business of raising this fruit. One of the rarest sights is to find anyone cultivating the quince for market. Apparently the only fruit that comes before the housewife is that of a bushel or so from a bush or two in some farmer's garden, and these, often, should have been kept for his own family use. Nowadays there is nothing to hinder success in the growing of the quince. Spraying will keep down all the blights the bush suffers from; and aside from this there is but the borer to give trouble, and with the many known methods of keeping this fellow out and the getting of him out if he gets in, it is not hard to keep the tree in good condition. The quince flourishes best when in deep, rich ground. It will not thrive in a poor, dry situation, and should dry weather set in in summer, liquid manure is a great help to it. Being a shallow rooting bush is one reason why the quince needs deep soil, or at least, soil that is always damp. There are few or none of its roots that penetrate deeply, hence when in dry ground it gives no satisfaction at all. Further, the roots being near the surface, many say that when bearing is well established it is well to let the grass grow around it in summer, to keep the soil cool, but this could be better accomplished by mulching with coarse manure, long grass or something that would not call for a living, such as grass would.

Apricots.—The apricot does best on high, dry, ground or shaley soil, sure to avoid retentive soils, as it has a dislike for a wet place to grow. The same can be said of the location as is best suited for peaches. We follow the same rule for pruning as we do for the peach. We are often confronted with the question, "Can they be grown by everybody, the same as plums and peaches?" We answer, providing you have the right location and soil and have plenty of pluck to fight the curculio, as he delights to revel in this delicious fruit. Apricot raising in this state will only be a success with our best growers, that is, the best cultivators of other fruits. Apricots need judicious handling when being prepared for market, as this fruit needs particular care in so doing. The makeshift grower had better abandon the idea of raising them for profit. They require a man that is persistent, to make a success, if any fruit does.

We aim to be prepared to be on hand when the season opens for the curculio and to hold him in check until all danger of stinging is past, and this lasts often six weeks. If you neglect to catch him, you will certainly fall on a crop, as he well knows what kind of fruit to sting and deposit the egg. Apricots seem a sure thing in which to hatch

Good Things to Eat.

Cranberry and Raisin Pie.—Allow to each pie a cup and a half of cranberries and a half cup of raisins—the latter should be seeded and the berries washed and cut in two. Mix with them a cup of sugar, a tablespoonful of butter. Fill a pie plate lined with crust, heaping slightly in the middle. Cover with an upper crust and bake in a hot oven.

Mother's Fried Cakes.—Stir to a cream two cups of sugar and four tablespoonfuls of softened butter or drippings. Add one cup each of milk and water, two well beaten eggs, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted in four cups of flour, a teaspoonful of salt and cinnamon or nutmeg to flavor. Add enough more flour to make a soft dough, cut in rings or twists and drop into a kettle of boiling fat. When the cakes rise and brown on one side turn deftly on the other without piercing the cruller, then as soon as browned lift out on brown paper. When nearly cool roll in powdered sugar if desired.

This Combination Spray and Portable Power Plant Cuts Your Expenses in Half!

Power Spray Pump does work of 5 men during spraying season—General Utility Portable Engine will pump all the water you need for entire farm and run any man-power machine.

Whether you are a fruit grower or a gardener on a big scale, or maintain an orchard or garden for your own use, this Fuller & Johnson Power Spray Outfit will save you a lot of money every year.



FULLER & JOHNSON Power Spray Outfit Including Farm Pump Engine

SAVES THE COST OF ONE ENGINE. This handy little engine can be detached from Spray Pump Outfit and hooked up with any pump on the place in 15 minutes. Pumps 400 to 1,000 gallons of water per hour when attached to any force pump. Plenty of water for house, dairy and stock. Just the thing for irrigating young fruit trees or truck garden.

Has pulley for running cream separator, churn, feed mill, fanning mill, cider mill, wine press. Engine as high grade in material and workmanship as best auto engines. Moved anywhere on a wheelbarrow. Runs all day on a few cents' worth of gasoline. If you own a power spray pump, get this handy Farm Pump Engine to run it.

Write Today for FREE ENGINE BOOKS and Special Spray Outfit Bulletins

Right now is the time you should get a Fuller & Johnson Power Spray Outfit. Be ready to do your spraying—and do it in a hurry—when your trees need it the most. Write today for name of nearest dealer who handles the Fuller & Johnson Power Spray Outfits and Farm Pump Engine. Ask for our Big Free Engine Books and Special Spray Outfit Bulletins and let us prove to you how this wonderful combination will save you big money. Write us. (216)

FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO. (Estab. 1840) 1 Gage St. MADISON, WIS.



PUMPS FOR FORTY YEARS

We have been making pumps for forty years. Our pumps are in use everywhere.



A Brass Barrel Pump for hand use, with plenty of pressure, can be attached to any barrel in a few minutes.



Our COMPLETE SPRAY CALENDAR telling what to use and when to spray sent free. Send to-day.

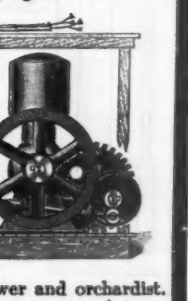
F. E. MYERS & BRO., No. 150 Orange Street, ASHLAND, OHIO

MAKERS OF PUMPS FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR FORTY YEARS

We have been making spray pumps ever since they were first used.



A Brass Bucket Pump for use in the doorway and garden. With extension pipes, can be used for spraying trees.



A formidable equipment for the large fruit grower and orchardist. Send for our complete catalogue of Sprayers, pumps, nozzles, extension pipes, couplings, hose and everything needed from the small hand or knapsack sprayer to the high pressure power equipment.

HURST SPRAYERS

on Free Trial

No money-in-advance, no-bank-deposit, shipped direct to you at dealer's wholesale prices. Pay us out of the "extra profit."

Horse Power Sprayer

No tree too high, no field too big for this kind of sprayer. For orchards, vineyards, potatoes, weeds, etc. No hand-pumping required—works automatically. One man can do more work with this machine than two men with the old style sprayers. Saves labor, time and money.

Doubles Your Crop

The Man-Power Sprayer is an all-purpose machine for the medium-sized grower, cheap in price, light, strong and durable. All our sprayers are GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS. We pay the freight. Write a letter or card to-day—and we'll send you a free trial. Catalog of all kinds of sprayers, and Special Free-Sprayer Offer for fruit in each locality this season. Don't delay—Write now.

H. L. HURST MFG. COMPANY,
223 North St., Canton, Ohio.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

2 H. P. PUMPING ENGINE only \$36.80

Answer This Little Ad.

by Postal for My BIG BOOK on

Nobody else's page ad. can get you the low factory prices I'll make you on my 1911 Dan Patch

Gasoline

Engines

up to 28 h. p. Also

Pumping Engine—long

All H. P. on free

trial

get free trial. My reputation, factories and legal binding guarantee behind every engine. Send name for my Big Illustrated Gasoline Engine Book—Special Offer.

POSTAL WILL DO. Don't think of buying until you write and get my book, special offer and prices. Write M. W. Savage, Pres. Dept. 207

The M. W. Savage Factories, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

LOW PRICES. Ornamental iron fence is cheaper than wood for lawns, churches, cemeteries, public grounds. Best Fencing and Farm Fence, Free Catalog. Write for Special Offer.

THE WARD FENCE CO., Box 924, Decatur, Ind.

FRUIT TREES

Peaches grown from buds from bearing trees. Guaranteed to bear in one year. Bartlett, Seckel and others. Fine, healthy trees. Cherries and Plums all best varieties. Carants and Grapes, any quantity. Big advance in prices this year owing to great demand for fruit trees in northwest. Our prices have not advanced. Get wholesale prices direct from us and \$1.00 Offers. Save 1 to 1. Free Catalog. Write, W. P. RUPERT & SON, Box 70, Seneca, N. Y. Also Breeders of Prize Hampshire Sheep

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Successful Results In Spraying

Depend upon the amount of sulphur in your solution.

With a

Bausch & Lomb

Hydrometer

Recommended by the New York and Pennsylvania State Experiment Stations, you can easily and accurately determine whether the sulphur contents are right or not.

Complete with directions for use, \$1.00

Descriptive circular on request.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.

NEW YORK WASHINGTON CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO LONDON ROCHESTER, N.Y. FRANKFURT

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., Publishers.

C. A. GREEN, Pres. and Treas. R. E. BURLEIGH, Vice-Pres. J. W. BALL, Sec'y.

Charles A. Green, Editor.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Associate Editor.

35 cents per year; Four years for \$1.00. Postage free.

Office, Corner South and Highland Avenues.

Rates for advertising space made known on application.

Entered at Rochester (N.Y.) Post Office as second class mail matter.

Subscribers who intend to change their residence will please notify this office, giving old and new addresses.

OUR ADVERTISERS.—We believe that the advertisers using space in Green's Fruit Grower are a worthy and deserving class of business men. It is not our intention to permit the insertion of any swindling advertisement in these pages. If any subscriber has been defrauded by any advertisement appearing in Green's Fruit Grower he will do us and the public at large a service by at once reporting this advertiser to us, giving full particulars. Upon receipt of this complaint we will investigate the affair and will do everything in our power to bring about a satisfactory adjustment. If we find that any advertiser has defrauded our readers, we will deny him space for his future ads. in these pages.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—Write it 1911 now.
—A Happy New Year to all our readers.

A carload of Elberta peaches grown in Arkansas and containing 179,000 fine specimens of fruit sold for \$1375.

—Begin the year by sending in your renewal subscription to our paper. It will save you money during 1911 if you will read it carefully.

—Over four million cords of wood was used in the manufacture of wood pulp making in the United States in 1900. The transformation of the wood cost \$34,478,900.

—What does the New Year have in store for us all? Time passes and golden opportunities are passing with it. It's the wise man or woman who saves money for future need and develops character as the days go by.

—It is estimated that \$20,000 worth of one-cent stamps are sold every day for use on post cards. The postage on them amounts to \$1.20 a pound, while the government receives for carrying ordinary mail only an average of nine or ten cents a pound.

—Iowa is the richest state in the Union. The agricultural products alone of Iowa last year were worth \$621,000,000. The Iowa hen can take her eggs to market and buy all the fruit (except oranges), grain and vegetables, raised in southern California, and have \$50,000 left over.

—The second session of the 62nd congress met the first Monday in December. The new congress which meets December 4th, 1911, will be Democratic in the House. The new congress does not meet until thirteen months after it is elected. The day of Cannonism has passed for the time being.

—William E. Meehan, state commissioner of fisheries, estimates that the collection of trout eggs this winter will be the best ever known and that 13,000,000 eggs will be gathered. This is greater than the collection by the United States government and indicates an abundance of trout fry for next season.

—The first shipment of Leghorn fowls to America from Leghorn, Italy, was in the year 1834. The variety immediately became popular from its prolific laying and non-sitting qualities, holding the same place among poultry that the Jersey holds among cattle. Leghorns are excellent foragers, of lively, active, restless disposition, and will pick up a good part of their living, thriving best when allowed a wide range.

—The report of the thirty-first session of the American Pomological society, held at St. Catharines, Ontario, is now being distributed to its members. This national society numbers in its membership about 600 persons having horticultural interests, either as amateurs or professional fruit growers. The report, as usual, contains a large amount of information of the greatest value to present or future orchardists and gardeners. It has 350 odd pages.

—An effort is to be made at the coming session of Congress to compel all manufacturers and shippers to place on their packages a statement of the actual weight or measure of the contents. Other efforts have been made with small success but this time a carefully laid plan toward this result is to be carried out. The movement is backed by the International Stewards' Association, and it is said the women's clubs of the country are to be enlisted in the movement. Already a bill has been drawn and carefully discussed.

—In the twenty years ending with 1900 the population of the United States increased by 50 per cent., but in the same time the production of eggs increased by 89 per cent. There was a still greater increase in the production of milk per capita. Meantime, the United States has practically ceased to be an exporter either of eggs or dairy products. The increased production has been entirely absorbed in the home market, owing to the fact that the same number of people are using vastly greater quantities of both eggs and milk to-day than they used thirty years ago.

—The population of the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, is 93,402,161, an increase of 16,145,521 in ten years, or 20.9 per cent. Add the population of the Philippines and the total population under our flag is 101,100,000. The population of continental United States, excluding all our island possessions and Alaska, is 91,972,267, as against 75,994,575 in 1900, an increase of 15,977,681, or 20.7 per cent. The gain has averaged very nearly 1,600,000 a year. In the previous decade (1890 to 1900) the increase in population was 13,046,861, or 20.7 per cent.

—Postmasters of the forty-eight offices that have been chosen to test the postal savings bank plan have been summoned to Washington for instructions.

—We judge the future by the past, and may we all steer our bark away from the shoals that threaten us all along life's voyage. May we be better men and better women by having lived the New Year 1911 aright.

—The value of Minnesota farm products in 1909 amounted to \$429,590,460. The bank deposits were \$351,092,256. Minnesota has five normal schools, 266 high schools, 7955 rural schools, 3074 churches, 10,000 lakes and 1017 creameries and cheese factories.

—The cultivation of rice forms the principal food of half of the population of the earth. It is a much cheaper food ration than meat. The total production of the rice grown in the southern states in 1909 is equivalent to about 688,900,000 pounds of cleaned rice. The annual average import of cleaned rice is 120,000,000.

—Short Postage on Foreign Mails.—The only foreign countries to which the 2-cent letter rate applies are Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Newfoundland, the Canal Zone, the republic of Panama, Germany, England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, and the city of Shanghai, China. To all other countries the rate is 5 cents for the first ounce or fraction thereof.

—Twenty-one years ago Great Britain for the last time led the world in iron production. Three years ago Germany's production totalled a little over twelve and one-half million tons while Great Britain produced only ten millions. The production of the United States in the same year was about twenty-five million tons. Thus Germany is now ahead of Great Britain while the output of the United States is in excess of that of Germany and Great Britain combined.

—The total current assets of the insurance companies, January 1, 1910, are \$3,643,857,971; or about the same as the total savings in all the banks of the United States (\$3,713,405,709); larger than the savings in all the institutions of Germany, and three and a half times as great as those of the United Kingdom. The total life insurance of the United States in force this year is larger than the accumulated savings in the institutions of the whole world (\$13,425,066,823).

—Felling Trees With Wire.—A method of felling trees with no other tools than a taut wire and a motor has been devised by a clever German inventor. The use of a wire heated by an electric current, to burn its way through the tree. "This result is obtained in his system by the friction of a steel wire one-twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter, which, experience has shown, may traverse a trunk twenty inches thick in six minutes. The wire, which is given an excessively rapid to-and-fro motion by an electric motor, becomes heated by the friction to a temperature high enough to burn the wood and penetrate it rapidly. The result is a neat cut that made with a saw. The wire severs the largest trunks without the necessity of opening the cut with wedges and the tree may be cut at any desired place, even below the ground, so that no protruding stump is left."

—Animals Imported for breeding purposes by citizens of the United States on and after January 1, 1911, must be accompanied by certificates of the Bureau of Animal Industry that the animals are of a recognized breed and duly registered in the foreign book of record for that established breed. The Secretary of Agriculture has revised the regulations on the subject in order to enforce more thoroughly the provisions of the tariff law instructing him to "determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury what are recognized breeds and pure breed animals," as a basis on which custom officers may determine what animals may be passed free of duty for breeding purposes.

—The month of October established new records in live stock receipts at the Chicago stock yards. More than 895,000 sheep and lambs were marketed, exceeding by over 200,000 the previous banner month's receipts, in October, 1905. Cattle totals for the month were the largest since November of last year, and the largest for October since 1907. October hog receipts show an increase over those of the same period last year but were considerably below those of October, 1908. Is it any wonder that prices received a set back? It is not, however, an indication of over-production. More properly, it can be termed a lack of judgment on the part of the shippers. The great amount of medium and half-fat stock appearing on the market naturally raises hob with satisfactory selling.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

No display advertising will be placed in this department and no type larger than 6-point. The first three words only to be printed in capital letters. Each abbreviation and number will count as one word. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1. An advertisement containing ten words or less will be inserted at \$1 per issue, additional words ten cents each. Cash must accompany every order. We cannot afford to do any book-keeping at this rate. Orders must reach us not later than the 15th of the month previous to the month in which the advertisement is to appear.

Special Price to Subscribers.—Paid in advance subscribers, only \$1.00 for 15 words or less. Additional words six cents per word, to paid-up subscribers only.

Terms: CASH WITH ORDER. Address, Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Poland Chinas that are prolific and easy feeders. None better, Linc Lukens, Disko, Ind.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Best of stock. Moderate prices. Catalogue. Elmer Gimlin, Taylorville, Ill.

MILCH GOATS—Swiss and Spanish breeds for sale, good milk producers. G. H. Wickersham, No. 1340 St. Francis Ave., Wichita, Kansas.

TOULOUSE AND EMBDEN geese, Indian Runner ducks. Eggs. Bronze turkeys; vigorous. Circular. Bert McConnell, Liongier, Ind.

DAY OLD CHICKS for sale. Thirteen varieties, fine stock, strong hatched chicks; thousands per week. Booklet free. Old Honesty Hatchery, Dept. G, New Washington, Ohio.

FARMS FOR SALE

WE WANT any good property for sale or exchange. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 52, Lincoln, Neb.

DEVELOPED ORANGE ORCHARDS—Life-time annual income. Write for booklet. Victoria Orchards Co., Victoria, Texas.

46 ACRES FRUIT LAND, near Lake Erie, \$90 per acre; fair buildings. Equals Western New York orchard land costing \$150 per acre. Owner, Box 162, Niles, Ohio.

NEW JERSEY FARMS—Highly improved New Jersey farms for sale. Send for list of Burlington county farms in the great garden and fruit center of the state. A. W. Dresser, Burlington, N. J.

CUBA—Most productive soil. Delightful and healthful climate. Ample rainfall. Cheapest transportation facilities to the world's greatest markets. Particulars free. Sanderson, 28 Palace building, Minneapolis.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM FOR SALE in the finest fruit growing and trucking section in the world; fertile soil and fine climate; also a beautiful water front farm with timber. For full particulars address Samuel P. Woodcock, Salisbury, Wicomico county, Maryland.

WANTED

FARMS WANTED—Don't pay commissions. We find you direct buyer. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable properties free. American Investment Association, 32 Palace, Minneapolis, Minn.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big-paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, 37-A, Marden Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

PEOPLE WHO WANT MONEY, read ad on page 31. The Denver, Greeley & N. W. R. Co.

GRAFTING—If you want any done next spring write (good reference) P. H. Beller, Gallupville, N. Y.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS—Customs house and internal revenue employees wanted. \$800 to \$1500. No "layoffs." Short hours. Rapid advancement in salaries and high government positions. Thousands of appointments coming. Common education sufficient. Political influence unnecessary. Country and city residents stand same chance of immediate appointment. Spring examinations everywhere. Coaching free to first twenty-five applicants. Write immediately for schedule showing places of the examinations. Franklin Institute, Dept. E-63, Rochester, N. Y.

A Washington despatch contains the information that congress, at the session recently concluded, made appropriations aggregating \$1,000,000,000. The same despatch contains the further information that something over \$235,000,000 of this total is to be spent on army, navy, fortifications and military academy. No less than \$131,350,000 is to be spent on the United States navy alone. This last sum is nearly double the amount that was spent on army and navy combined the year before the war with Spain.

Apples eleven inches in circumference are among those produced by E. F. Stevens, the orchardist of Crete, Neb. J. Martin, of Gibbsland, Ia., raised on his farm a water melon which weighed ninety-five pounds. It supplied a feast for one hundred persons more or less. Doctor Swain, of Mountsville, W. Va., boasts of a tomato weighing three and one-half pounds which grew on a vine eight feet long. J. W. Long, of Eaton, Ind., raised beans, the pods of which measured some thirty-six to thirty-eight inches in length. The editor of the local paper describes them as a "rare variety."

Galloway Engines

Make Big Money Sawing Wood

My New 1911 Catalog is the most complete Engine book ever printed. My 1911 prices simply baffle all competition and are based on the most tremendous factory output of any concern in the world selling direct. No matter what style or size engine you want to buy, don't order without first getting this book which is absolutely FREE for the asking. A postal card will bring it to you by return mail.

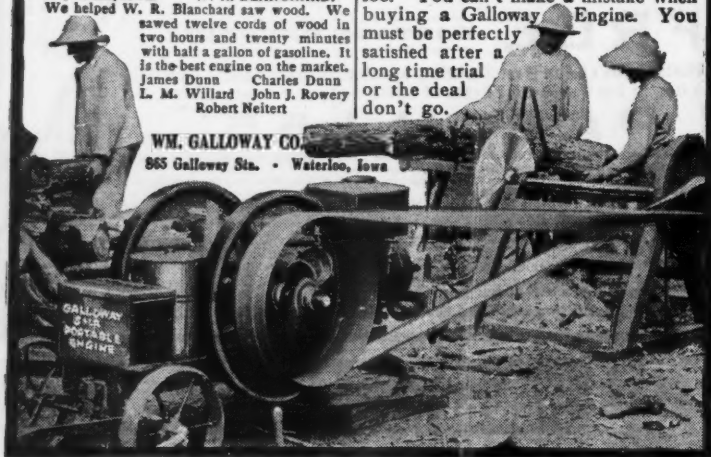
This is What They All Say

Gentlemen: I would rather refer anyone to the Galloway Engine than any other on the market for several reasons. First, because it is so well constructed that any unskilled person can operate it. Second, because it uses less gasoline than any other engine of the same rated power I have ever seen. In talking about rated power I will refer you to our 5 h. p. Galloway Engine pulling a 34-inch rip saw and it does its work well. In summing this altogether the Galloway Engine in my estimation will take the honors for the best gasoline engine on the market for simplicity, economy and rated power.

Your truly,
Hopkinton, Iowa. W. R. BLANCHARD.
We helped W. R. Blanchard saw wood. We sawed twelve cords of wood in two hours and twenty minutes with half a gallon of gasoline. It is the best engine on the market.
James Dunn Charles Dunn
L. M. Willard John J. Rowery
Robert Neiter

Galloway Stationary \$39⁵⁰
Galloway Portables \$39⁵⁰
Galloway Sawing Outfits \$39⁵⁰

in many styles and sizes and every one of them sent to anyone anywhere on a 30 days free trial together with a legal binding 5-year guarantee backed by a \$25,000.00 cash bond deposited with the Black Hawk Nat'l Bank of Waterloo. You can't make a mistake when buying a Galloway Engine. You must be perfectly satisfied after a long time trial or the deal don't go.



WM. GALLOWAY CO.
865 Galloway St. - Waterloo, Iowa

\$15.00 to \$50.00 An Acre

Buy Good Apple Orchard Land—if You Buy NOW

The best informed and most successful fruit growers throughout the country are convinced that the period of development of apple lands in the Southern Appalachians is at hand.

The great apple belt extends through Virginia, the Carolinas, Northern Georgia, Northern Alabama and East Tennessee. The yields are equal to those in any other favored section, the profits \$300 to \$800 an acre, equal to yields on lands in the North costing hundreds of dollars an acre.

Climate, drainage, rainfall, and other conditions peculiar to the region, give sweetness, flavor and quality elsewhere unrivalled.

Personal investigation will verify this.

Thousands of improved and of unimproved acres of lands specially adapted to apple growing offer opportunities in the Southeast.

Buy while the prices are low, before they are beyond the reach of those of moderate means.

Write for a copy of "The Southern Field," and other free literature and land lists and prices.

M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent,
Southern Railway,
1854 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.

Yours FREE 30 Days

I'll Pay Freight Anywhere

Just let me send my Chatham Fanning Mill to your R. R. Station on a month's trial. No money, no contract and I pay the freight. Return at my expense or keep it and take a year to pay me. Just let me prove the money you can make with a

CHATHAM FANNING MILL

Cleans and grades all kinds of seeds, grasses and grains. Don't grow weeds or this stands. Land and taxes are too high. Double the crops, get better crops and have high-priced seed to sell. Send postal note for my factory price, liberal terms, and get FREE

BOOK No. 148. Tells how thousands are making big, extra profits with a Chatham. Send your name by next mail.

Address: Manson Campbell, Pres.,
MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Detroit, Mich.

Kansas City, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Seattle, Wash.

No Money Down

No Note

No Contract



17 Screens and Riddles
Enough for Every Purpose

BLAKE'S

EARLIEST PEACH

The finest early peach grown.

Ripens the first of August.

It is a large yellow free stone

peach and grows to over 2 1/2

inches in diameter. Bears

young, in a sure cropper and

a good shipper. Price 50c;

40c; 30c, and 20c, each.

WM. BLAKE,

R. R. No. 2, BUCHANAN, MICH.



SPROUTED OATS—WINTER EGGS

Spouted Oats, the greatest egg food known, is now easily and quickly sprouted, winter or summer, by the Double Quick

Grain Sprouter. Sprouted in 24 hours and four to five inches

high in four to five days. A nice piece of furniture for use in

the kitchen, cellar, feed house, etc. Makes two to three bushels

of feed from one of grain. Will quickly pay for itself in in-

creased egg yield. Five minutes time a day. Sizes, 50 to 500

hens. Close-to-Nature Co., 33 Front St., Colfax, Iowa.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

200 Acres of Them. I Grow Nothing Else.

I do not run a nursery—or seed business.

I devote all my time to Strawberry

Plants. I personally supervised my

farm. Every plant guaranteed "true to

name." Plants grown in Natural Strawberry

Climate; soil right, too. Strong

rooted, prolific bearers. Prices right. Get

my 1911 Catalog. Write to-day.—NOW.

W. W. THOMAS, The Strawberry Plant Man, 114 Main St., Anna, Ill.



"In law nothing is certain but the expense."

Jason's Mild Protest.

Walter J. Knight, who has a fund of good darky stories, surrendered this one recently:

"Jason, black as the ace of spades, was tried for murder in Mississippi, and found guilty. He was led before the judge on a sultry day late in July for sentence.

"Jason," said the Court, 'you have been found guilty of murder by a jury of your peers. Have you anything to say before sentence is imposed upon you?'

"Jason had nothing to say. There was a pause, and the judge proceeded: 'It therefore becomes my painful duty to sentence you to be hanged by the neck until you are dead on the 13th day of August.'

"There was another pause, and Jason, shifting from one foot to the other, looked up.

"Sho'ly yo' all don't mean this comin' Augus', does yo', jedge?" he asked.—Newark "Star."

A visiting minister speaking to a congregation remarked: "I am sorry to see so many absent faces I used to shake hands with."



Secretary Wilson of the agricultural department: "If you fellows would get together you could make the high cost of living look like 30 cents."—Morris, in Spokesman Review.

The Best He Could Do.

Up in Minnesota Mr. Olsen had a cow killed by a railroad train. In due season the claim agent for the railroad called.

"We understand, of course, that the deceased was a very docile and valuable animal," said the claim agent in his most persuasive claim-(gentlemanly) manner, "and we sympathize with you and your family in your loss. But, Mr. Olsen, your cow had no business being upon our tracks. Those tracks are our private property and when she invaded them she became a trespasser. Technically speaking, you, as her owner, became a trespasser, also. But we have no desire to carry the issue into court, and possibly give you trouble. Now, then, what would you regard as a fair settlement between you and the railroad company?"

"Vall," said Mr. Olsen slowly, "Ay bane poor Swede farmer, but Ay shall give you two dollars."

William Knox, architect, revels in a Scotch story he picked up this summer about a temperance lecturer who used for illustration a glass of water, a glass of whisky and a box of live worms. He would drop a worm into the water and show how it wriggled. Then, dropping it into the whisky, he would exclaim: "There! One convulsive shudder and it is all over."

"Hold on there, mister. Are you sure 'tis the liquor killed the purr worm?" a voice in the audience asked.

"Quite sure, my friend," replied the lecturer. "No doubt whatever."

"A-weel, then, just pass over the whusky; I'm bothered wi' worms."

Mulligan and His Money.

Strolling along the boardwalk at Atlantic City, Mr. Mulligan, the wealthy retired contractor, dropped a quarter through a crack in the planking. A friend came along a minute later and found him squatted down, industriously poking a \$2 bill through the treacherous cranny with his forefinger.

"Mulligan, what the divvil ar-re ye doin'?" inquired the friend.

"Sh-h," said Mr. Mulligan, "I'm tryin' to make it wort' me while to tear up this board."—"Everybody's Magazine."

"Who writ this piece?" he shouted, as he pummeled his opponent steadily. "Shakespeare," the Bostonian answered in smothered tones from beneath.

"Are you sure?" asked the professor.

"Dead sure," was the reply. "I seen him do it."—Washington "Star."

A milk inspector in an Indiana town found a minnow in a can of milk. The strange thing about the affair was that no water could be detected in the milk. The Boston "Globe" offers the only plausible explanation. It suggests that the minnow may have drunk all the water in the can.

"Mr. Skimmerhorn," inquired the landlord, "how did you sleep last night?"

"Like a top," answered the guest.

"I thought so. I could hear you—aw—humming all night long."—Chicago "Tribune."

He—"Why not give me your reply now? It is not fair to keep me in suspense."

She—"But think of the time you have kept me in suspense!"

"Yes," said the specialist, as he stood at the bedside of the miser-millionaire, "I can cure you."

"But what will it cost?" came feebly from the lips of the sick man.

The specialist made a swift mental calculation. "Ninety-five dollars," was his answer.

"Can't you shade your figure a little?" wailed the other. "The undertaker's bid is much less."

"Mebby youse wouldn't berlieve it, ma'am," said the husky hobo, "but I come uv purty good stock."

"Oh, I don't doubt it," rejoined the kind lady. "Anyone can see that it has never been watered."

Diner—"How is it that most of the things on your bill of fare are struck out?"

Walter (confidingly) — "Our new manager used to be an editor."

True to the Last.—The editor was dying, says an exchange, but when the doctor bent over, placed his ear on his breast, and said, "Poor man! circulation almost gone!" the dying editor sat up and shouted: "You're a liar; we have the largest circulation in the country."

Going Some.

A party of drummers were boasting about the speed of trains on which they had traveled. One said that a western express ran so fast that the telegraph poles looked like a picket fence. Another improved on this by substituting a solid wall for a picket fence. The third told of a road that runs through a farming country, the principal products of which are corn and beans. "First," he said, "we would pass a field of corn, then an acre or two of beans. Well, on one stretch that train got to going so fast that the landscape looked just like succotash."

Bacon—"I understand some of your hens have stopped laying?"

Egbert—"Two of them have."

"What's the cause?"

"Automobiles."

"You can't jedge a man by de 'mount o' noise he makes," says Uncle Rimrock. "De locomotive engineer is doin' his easiest work when he's ringin' de bell an' blowin' de whistle."

Till sausages grow on bushes we will suspect, I fear, most any brand the dealers hand to us for many a year. And what we need, I plainly see, is something like a sausage tree.

A countryman between two lawyers is like a fish between two cats.—Franklin.

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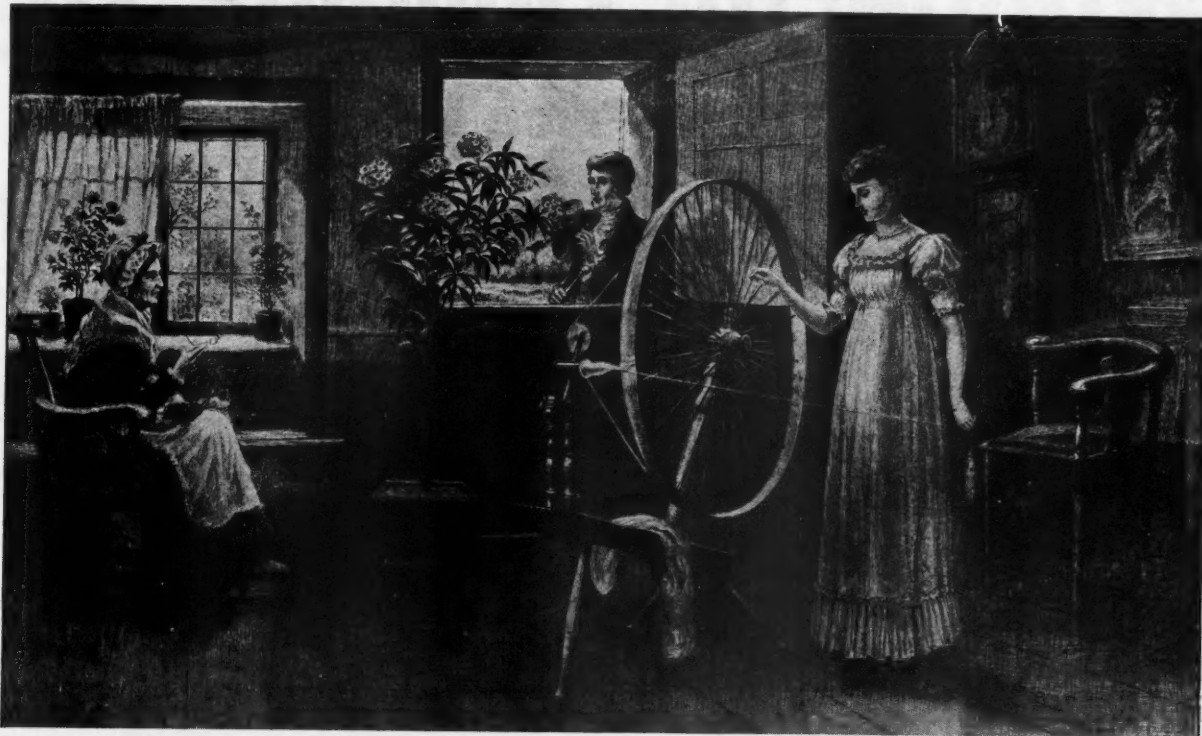
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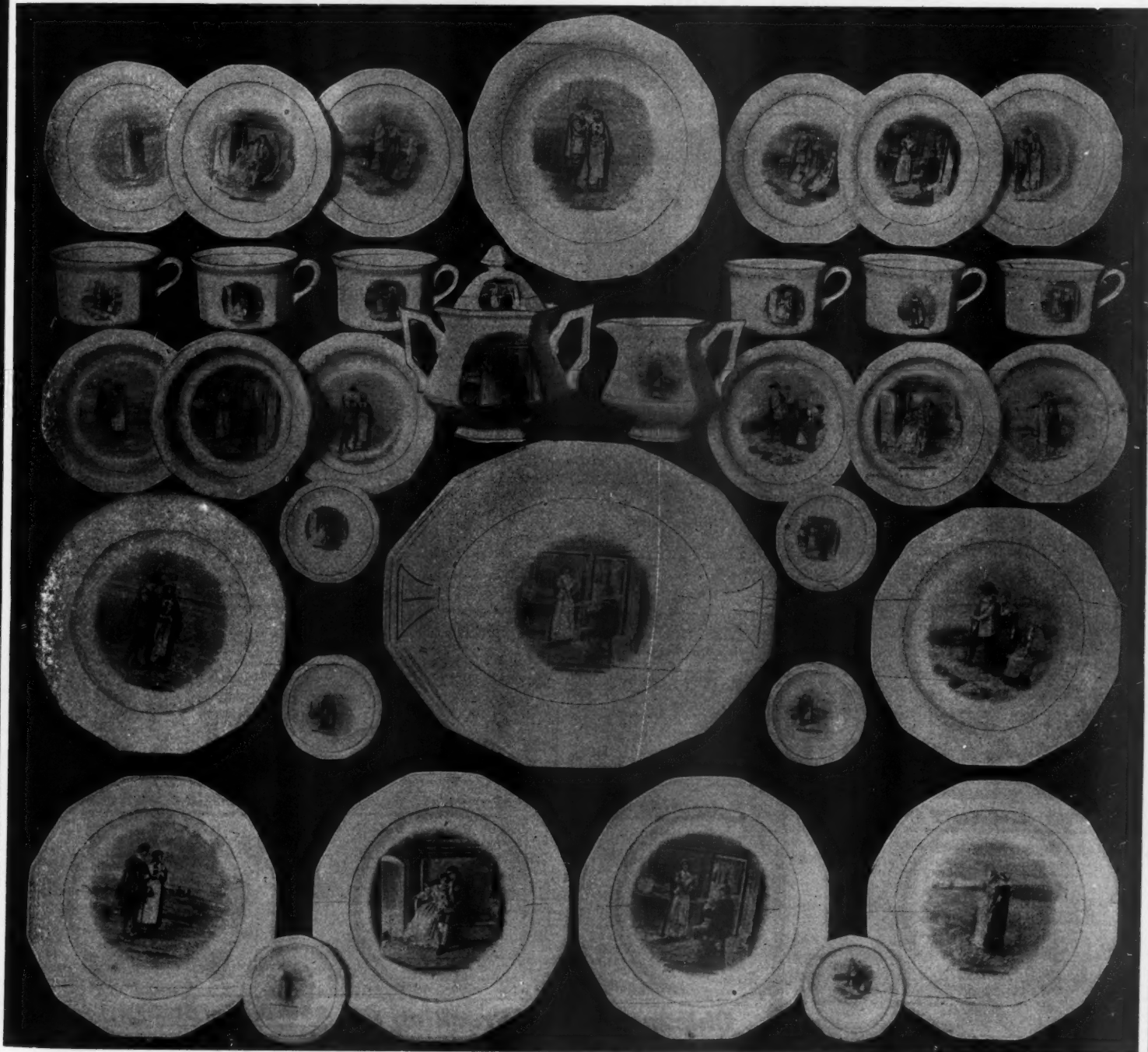
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